The Columbian.

VOL 44. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY JANUARY 27, 1910. NO 4

WHEN YOU WANT TO

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THE HOSPITAL.

The Splendid Work Done by this Institution and the Increasing Demand Upon it.

NECESSITY FOR ENLARGEMENT.

When the Joseph Ratti Hospital was first established in Bloomsburg, there were many who were somewhat skeptical as to its success, but the great work that has been accomplished there has more than justified the expectations of its founder and all who were instrumental in its creation.

Its limited capacity has been constantly filled, and the demands upon its services have been such that many have not been able to secure treatment there, though no serious cases have ever been refused admission.

The Hospital has reached a point now where its enlargement is an absolute necessity. This will require a considerable amount of money, and the only way that the Hospital authorities can secure the necessary sum is by the cooperation of the public. A comparatively small appropriation has been received from the State, but this sum has been more than expended in the treatment of charity patients.

The Joseph Ratti Hospital is not a Bloomsburg institution. Patients from every section of the county and from adjoining counties have been treated there, and its doors have never been closed to any case where it has been possible in any way to make room for it.

An appeal will probably soon be made to the public for funds with which to erect the new and enlarged building necessary for its work, and this appeal should be promptly and cheerfully responded to by residents of the county generally, as well as by those in neighboring communities to which it is convenient, and from which patients are willingly received up to the limit of the capacity.

An appropriation of $15,000 was made by the legislature at its last session, but this was cut down to $5,000 by the Governor, and it will be secured only on condition that $10,000 more are raised by the Hospital during the present year. But this will not be sufficient to make the institution what it should be, and an additional $20,000 will be required for the erection and equipment of the new building. Last year the appropriation was $1578.02. The cost to the Hospital for patients treated free of charge was $2216.46. We append the financial report for 1909, and also the report of the medical staff, both of which will be found of much interest.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The financial report as submitted by the superintendent is well worth a careful study. The total income for the year was $4,925.11, of which sum $1,578.02 were received from state appropriation; $268.95 from donations; $2,946.11 from patients and $132.03 from other sources. The income was wholly expended in the maintenance of the hospital. There were 200 of what are termed in-patients and 30 dispensary patients treated during the year. The in-patients were treated in the hospital a total of 3,336 days, which would make an average cost per day of $1.47 2-3, or a cost per week of $10.33. Of the patients treated in the hospital 72 were charity cases, 11 were admitted as pay patients, but failed to pay, and 8 have paid but a small portion of their bill. This makes a total of 91 patients

[Continued on page 8]

THE NOMINEES.

Democratic Party Held Caucus Last Friday Evening and Named Candidates.

The Democratic Caucus was held in the Town Hall lasr Friday evening, with County Chairman, James H. Mercer, presiding, and John Watson and W. W. Barratt acting as clerks.

The nominations opened, and Dr. Charles F. Altmiler was named as candidate for President of Town Council, and H. C. Pollock, Harry Rulon and Dr. I. L. Rabb, for Members.

Geo. E. Elwell was nominated for School Director for the three year term, and C. W. Jones for two years.

Guy Jacoby was again acclaimed as nominee for Justice of the Peace.

The nominations for election officers of the different wards were then made.

For the First Ward, Geo. E. Elwell acted as chairman and Paul Z. Harman and James H. Coleman as secretaries. Nominations were as follows: Judge of election, W. W. Barratt, inspector, William E. Knorr; registry assessor, Wm. A. Gray.

S. J. Johnston called the Second Ward caucus to order and A. N. Yost and N. J. Hofer were appointed secretaries. For judge of election, Clark Runyon was nominated; for inspector, Geo. Belig; for registry assessor, William C. Homer.

E. M. Savidge acted as chairman for the Third Ward, and Harry Stroh and John Trinkle secretaries. W. W. Black was nominated for judge of election; Edward Strohm for registry assessor, and P. H. Freeze for inspector, the vote being Freeze 16, Stetler 12.

Clark Miller acted as chairman and Harry Rhodes and Welling ton Kasner secretaries in the Fourth Ward caucus. John Fry was nominated for judge of election and Daniel Mericle for inspector.

Bert Kramer and Joseph Roat were the candidates for registry assessor and the first ballot resulted in a tie, both receiving 19 votes. The second ballot gave Kramer 20 votes and Roat 18.

FIREMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

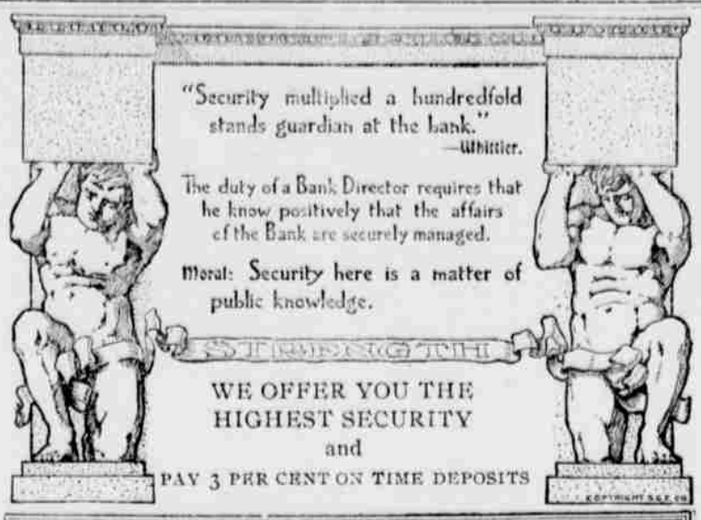
A meeting of representatives of the fire companies of town was held in the Town Hall last Friday evening for the purpose of organizing a Fireman's Relief Association.

Charles Miller, Chief of the Department, presided. Calvin Girton was secretary. A committee was appointed to draw up by-laws. It was stated that the Town Council would give the association the taxes received annually from foreign insurance companies which amounts to about $285 every year.

The twenty-four representatives present all signified their intention of joining the association.

LICENSES.

The Associate Judges evidently thought that there was necessity for more bars in Columbia county, for they overruled Judge Evans' objections and granted six new licenses last Saturday. One of these was for the new hotel at Market and Sixth streets, which was asked for by Anthony Menzbach. Five others were granted in West Berwick. The latter raised a storm of indignation, for that borough already had an overflowing quota of bars.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Moral: Security here is a matter of public knowledge.
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WE OFFER YOU THE HIGHEST SECURITY
and
PAY 3 PER CENT ON TIME DEPOSITS

THE BLOOMSBURG NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMSBURG PENN'A

BIG MERGER.

The Rumored Combination of Trolley and Light Companies Proves to be Large One.

PHILA. AND SCRANTON CONNECTED.

The merger has been officially announced. After weeks of guessing on the part of the public, Mr. E. R. Sponsler, president of the Columbia Power, Light and Railways Company, has given out a statement disclosing one of the biggest associations of capital which has ever taken place in this part of the country. A holding company is to be formed, and is already financed, which will combine the Columbia and Montour, Danville and Bloomsburg, Northumberland Light Heat and Railways Company, the Shamokin and Edgewood Company, the Shamokin and Mt. Carmel Company and the Schuylkill Railways Company, and twenty electric light plants and five gas properties in Berwick, Bloomsburg, Danville, Sunbury, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Centralia, Ashland, Girardville, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and McAdoo.

Seven million dollars will be expended, two millions being spent in this section. The entire line between Berwick and Danville will be rebuilt over a private right of way, work beginning in June. The lines will be extended to Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre. The Harwood current will be used.

An express train service will be instituted, with a forty-mile-an-hour speed, which will eventually be extended from Wilkes-Barre to Pottsville.

The lines of the Shamokin and Edgewood Company will be extended 20 miles to Sunbury and this connection with the Shamokin and Mt. Carmel and the Schuylkill Valleys Railways gives the connection without interruption from Shamokin to Mt. Carmel and Centralia and thence to Ashland and Mahanoy City via Girardville and Shenandoah.

By the junction with the Schuylkill Vailey lines and with the Lehigh Valley Traction Co.'s lines at Tamaqua, extending to Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading and Philadelphia, the links are forged that connect Philadelphia with Scranton.

The engineers have been over the ground, and there now remain only the final preparations for creating the big network of trolley lines and connecting the lighting plants of this entire section.

BREAK IN PIPE LINE.

The oil pipe of the Tidewater Pipe Company was broken by the ice last Friday at the point where it crosses the Catawissa Creek at Mainville. The pipe crosses the stream about ten feet above the normal water level, but with the rise in the creek, the ice reached the pipe, causing the break, and entailing a loss of about $6,000.

The crude oil poured into the stream, and made unpleasant conditions around Mainville. The water was five feet deep in the Kester mill, and the oil ran in, which necessitated much cleaning when the flood subsided.

The Mount Carmel postmastership has gone begging for a long time. Why not hold a municipal raffle, and settle the thing?

POULTRY SHOW.

Good Showing of Stock at the Midway Makes a Fine Display.

The Midway is filled with feathers and noise this week, for the Poultry Show is in progress. All of the local fanciers have exhibits of their birds, and there are also great numbers of out of town birds from all over the eastern part of the state. Chickens of all sorts, ducks, geese and pigeons, and Belgian hares are there in big bunches, and present an excellent showing, a remarkable one indeed, when one considers that this is the first show of the kind in Bloomsburg

The Midway is entirely filled with coops, five double rows of them, in two and three tiers. The judges will award many valuable prizes, including cash and silver cups, which are on exhibition in the Gelb display window.

The management of the show is to be congratulated in making this first exhibition the success that it has proved to be.

BUGGY SMASHED IN RUNAWAY.

As Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Crawford were driving up Main Street near Barton Street on Sunday afternoon, their horse became frightened at Dr. R. E. Miller's automobile. Its antics toppled over the buggy and threw the occupants to the ground. The horse then started on a little journey of its own, incidentally throwing the buggy against a pole, and tearing itself out of the harness, then making a dash for Mr. Crawford's farm pursued by Dr. Miller and Mr. Crawford in the automobile.

There was comparatively little left of the vehicle and harness, but Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were fortunately uninjured.

CONSISTORY MEETS.

Caldwell Consistory is now in session in the Cathedral. The first meeting was that of Enoch Lodge of Perfection 14°, held on Tuesday evening. Yesterday was taken up with work up to the sixteenth degree, and to-day it proceeds to the thirty-second, which will be conferred this evening. At ten o'clock a banquet will be tendered to all members of the Scottish Rite in the Valley of Bloomsburg.

Many out of town members are present, including several thirty-third degree Masons.

CRAFTSMAN DANCE.

The first of the winter series of informal dances given by the Craftsman Club was held in the Cathedral last Friday evening. Owing to the disagreeable weather, the attendance was not so large as was expected, but a goodly number were present.

Elwell's orchestra furnished the music. Light refreshments were served by H. D. Edgar, of the City Cafe.

The other dances of the series will be held February fifteenth and April fifteenth.

RANSLOW GEORGE.

Ranslow George, a resident of Cleveland township, Columbia county, died Friday morning at 6 o'clock of Bright's disease, aged 56 years. The deceased is survived by a wife and 6 children. The funeral was held Sunday morning from the home.

TOWNSEND'S

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CLOTHING STORE!

SEE

THE VERY

NEW HAT

NOW ON DISPLAY

IN

Window.

TOWNSEND'S

CORNER

CLOTHING STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WORM THAT KILLS DOGS

Found in Hawaii and Check Canine Development.

OLD ANIMALS IMMUNE

Secretary Vredenburgh of the American Kennel Club Learned of the Pest at Honolulu—Nocturnal Mosquito Lays the Egg and it is Lapped Up in Water.

While in Hawaii to attend the initial bench show of the Hawaiian Kennel club, A. P. Vredenburgh learned of a worm that kills dogs, says the New York Sun. The dogs lap up the germs, which are believed to be the larvae of a nocturnal mosquito, in the drinking water. The developed worms penetrate the heart and cause death by choking up the blood passage. The Hawaiian name is the "heart worm." It is so prevalent that it is rare for a dog bred on the islands to live until three years old. Beyond that age a dog is regarded as immune from the attacks and old dogs brought into the islands are seldom the victims of the heart worm.

A night flying mosquito, harmless to the inhabitants but most terrible in appearance to a visitor from the Atlantic seaboard, is believed to deposit the eggs of the worm on the water that the dogs drink. The pest is said to have been brought to the islands from Japan many years ago and in that country attack cattle and horses as well as dogs, but in Hawaii the live stock is free from its ravages. The worm is supposed to hatch in the stomach or intestines of the dog and when in the germ state, to gain entrance to the veins and by the blood canals to the heart. Here the worms cluster and develop, with the final effect of killing the animal by choking the main artery. It is not determined, I believe, whether the worms then die in their turn or pass into another period of life as mosquitoes.

Each worm is from two to four inches in length, white in color and without apparent organs of any sort. They are very thin, say about the thickness of a small knitting needle, and suggest bits of white knitting silk. They are found in clusters of eight or ten in the heart of the dead dog, grouped about the source of blood supply as fish gather at the inlet to a pond. I inspected the worm infested hearts kept as specimens in the museum of the local board of health. The experts said that specimens of the worm and similar exhibits had been sent for examination to the government scientists at Washington but that a full identification had not been made or any antidote suggested.

The presence of the worm is made known by a hacking cough, which is followed by a dullness of coat and eye, with an increasing debility to the end. In company with Dr. I. Charleton Fitzgerald, an Irish veterinarian, I visited the best kennels of pointers in Hawaii. The owner, a prominent merchant, showed us a puppy he knew to be infected and asked the doctor to end its misery. The pointer had never been outside of the kennel and every effort had been made to guard the dog's drinking water from pollution, which reveals how insidious is the approach of the pest. I saw the puppy killed by humane means and watched the subsequent autopsy. In the valve of the heart we discovered the deadly cluster of worms, precisely as I had been told.

The Fur Trade.

The fur trade of North America has always been largely conducted on the principal of barter, writes Duncan MacArthur in the New England Magazine. The transactions with the Indians are carried on in a very simple manner. When a hunter brings in his collection of furs to any trading post, which he usually does twice a year, in October and March, he is taken to the trading room, where the official in charge carefully examines, classifies and values each skin, and when the whole pack is gone over he hands the Indian a number of tallies, or small pieces of wood or metal, each representing the value of a "made beaver," and the whole representing the value of the entire catch.

The Indian then proceeds to the storeroom and selects such articles as he requires—blankets, capots, guns, knives, tea, tobacco, etc.—in payment for which he hands back his tallies until they are all gone and his purchasing powers are exhausted. He then departs, another hunter takes his place and is dealt with in a similar manner, and so on until all the furs in the possession of the whole band of Indians have passed into the hands of the trader. Formerly it was customary to give a good hunter a "dram" and some small presents in appreciation of his industry.

Meaning of a Term.

Virginia has found it necessary to pass a law declaring that for all legal purposes the words "railroad" and "railway" are to be considered synonymous.

Too Much Attention.

"Americans pay too much attention to wealth."

"Yes," answered the rural millionaire, "especially the men who assess property."

NEW YORK'S GREATEST SHOW

Where There is Standing Room Only at a Goodly Premium.

A seat on the New York Stock Exchange sold for $95,000, and $97,000 was bid for another. The man who bought the seat will probably never occupy it, as it has no tangible existence in fact.

There are eleven hundred members of the New York Stock Exchange and the seating capacity on the floor of the Exchange is not over forty. These seats consist of the small wooden benches around the posts on the floor.

They are usually occupied by specialists of the various stocks, so that unless the new member becomes a specialist, which is not likely, he will have paid $95,000 and $2,000 initiation fee for the privilege of standing upon the floor of the Exchange every day from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

This is the cost of the rare privilege of entering this exclusive body where the price of securities are made every day and which create the standard of speculation and investment in American stocks and bonds the whole world over.

While the "seat" itself is a myth, it forms an asset of the most tangible character. It is as marketable as a government bond; it can be converted into cash at a moment's notice; it is a possession that a member cannot be deprived of, although his membership privileges can be taken away from him for cause at any time by the board of governors who preside over the discipline of the great institution.

The term "seat" has come down from the old days of the Board of Brokers, when the members occupied seats in the board-room facing the chairman, through whom the trading was done by means of the regular bells and by open bidding. The calls are still retained on the Stock Exchange, but the membership has grown so large that the old method of trading have become obsolete. The seats were abolished about forty years ago.

A member of today must be alert and active and constantly on his feet in order to follow the market. He rushes from post to post, according to the orders he has to execute, and he keeps track of his market through the specialists who take their stand at the posts assigned to the various securities.

Stock Exchange memberships began to increase in value when a limit was set on the membership. This was originally 500, and it was reluctantly increased from time to time until 1879, when a final limit was established at 1,100. In that year the membership numbered 1,055. It was then decided to raise the limit to 1,100, and fix it permanently at that figure. In order to do this forty-five seats were sold and they brought $17,000 each. This price represented an advance since 1871 of $14,250.

In the boom of 1882 seats sold as high as $32,500, but in the panic of 1884 they sold as low as $18,000. The following year, however, a new high record was made at $34,000, and this for many years was the record price. When the panic of 1893 came a number of members were forced to sell their seats, and the price fell as low as $15,250.

The Exchange is opened every business day at 9:50, but no business can be transacted until 10 o'clock, when the chairman, who occupies a seat upon the rostrum, announces the opening. It is the duty of the chairman to open and close the Exchange, preserve order, and make all announcements, such as deaths, insolvencies &c. He also buys and sells stocks "under the rule"—that is, when a member is unable to make good his orders, stocks are bought or sold for his account by the chairman. There are five hours of trading. The Exchange closes promptly at 3. Orders can be made after that hour. A fine of $50 is imposed on a member who makes any transaction in stocks or bonds listed or quoted in the Exchange, after that hour or before 10 a. m., in the Exchange or publicly outside.

As soon as the sound of the chairman's gavel is heard at the opening a babel of voices is raised. The opening is usually active, as orders accumulate overnight. To the onlooker in the gallery everything is apparently noise and confusion. Here is business, he would say, without any system. If he did not know he was in the Exchange, he might suppose that by accident he had entered a lunatic asylum. He sees men rush wildly into a group, with violent gestures and raised voices, push and struggle and shout, all apparently to no purpose. But now and then he will observe some one to leave the group and quietly make a memorandum on a pad.

Cold From Sympathy.

Coldness of feet and limbs is almost invariably an evidence of indigestion. The coldness is due not to the weakness of the heart or feebleness of circulation, as is generally supposed, but to the contraction of the small arteries, preventing blood from entering the parts. There is generally an irritation of the abdominal sympathetic nerve centres which control the circulation of the lower extremities. This difficulty is not to be removed by exercise or by any special application to the limbs, but by removal of the causes of irritation. This may be a prolapsed stomach, or chronic indigestion. Hot and cold footbaths are valuable. These act not simply on the feet and limbs, but by reflex action affect beneficially the abdominal sympathetic centres, which are in a diseased condition.

WATERING THE DESERT

Engineering Feats Planned for Western Australia.

WHAT WATER SELLS FOR

The Gold Mining Region of Coolgardie Supplied With Water at a Cost of $14,000,000—The System to be Repeated to Irrigate Other Waterless Regions.

It is expected that the next few years will witness the development of the most remarkable system of water carrying in western Australia that has ever been seen. The plan is to repeat, again and again, the successful engineering work that is now supplying the great gold mining region of Coolgardie, far out in the desert of the interior, with plenty of water brought from the coast mountains, 325 miles away.

This western Australia desert contains perhaps the largest waterless regions in the world. When David W. Carnegie made his second journey across it, several years ago, he travelled 800 miles without finding anything that suggested a permanent source of water.

For many days he saw nothing but prickly spinifex covering the sand ridges, which were forty to fifty feet in height and extended east and west parallel with one another. He wrote that he crossed more than eighty of the sand ridges in eight hours' travel.

Under repellant sands lie the great gold resources of western Australia that are now supplying more of the metal every year than all the rest of the commonwealth. When the rush of miners to this great thirst region began, the eager search and the frantic strife for water was sometimes tragical.

The government sought for underground sources of supply, but most of this water was found to be so impregnated with salts that it was unfit for use. Engineers finally devised a plan of water delivery from the western coast mountains, about twenty miles to the south of Perth, which involved the largest pumping scheme that has yet been carried into operation in any part of the world.

The works were completed only a few years ago and they are attracting all the more attention because the population that is paying $14,000,000 for them is still quite small.

The amount of rainfall in the basin of the Helena river, which flows through the Canning Hills south of Perth, is about 30 inches a year. It was found that by impounding this river a supply if 5,000,000 gallons a day would be available for transportation into the interior.

The problem was to transport this water a distance of 350 miles, for it was proposed to extend the aqueduct to the Kalgoorlie diggings, east of Coolgardie, and this has been done. Mundaring, the place where the Helena river was dammed, is only about 300 feet above the sea, but the surface of the desert to which the water was to be carried is about 1,650 above sea level, so the water was not only to be transported as far as from New York city to Lake Erie, but to be lifted during the process about 1,300 feet.

There are eight pumping stations, a little more than forty miles apart, and the water is kept moving up the long but very gentle incline. It finally reaches a reservoir many miles west of Coolgardie, and from this point gravitation takes it to the 45,000 inhabitants of the Coolgardie mining camps and to the Kolgoorlie region beyond.

This water is sold out there in the desert at a comparatively small price considering that interest must be paid on the money borrowed to develop the works. It sells for about 75 cents a thousand gallons, and it supplies not only those distant mining camps, but also some twenty or thirty settlements on the way to them. The small pipes carry water to stockmen or villages miles away from the main line.

Up to this time the consumers have been able to obtain all the water desired of the very best quality and at all times of the year. Stockmen along the route who had supplied their animals from scanty wells that might run dry at any time have lost this fear for the pipe line is an unfailing source of good fresh water at all times.

There has been no interruption of the flow on account of accident to the pumps, because extra pumps are installed at every station for use in case of need.

It is to give the widest possible application to this great idea whose practicability has been so thoroughly demonstrated that the people of western Australia are now turning their attention. The rivers do not come from far in the interior, for the rainfall is too small to have much surface flow.

But nearer the coast the precipitation is quite large, and engineers are now working on plans for saving all of this water that can be collected and sending it out through pipes far into the interior, not only to supply mines, but also to give life to many thousands of acres of farm and grazing lands, so that the agricultural and grazing industries may be far more widely extended over the country than was formerly thought possible.

CONSTRUCTING A BALLOON.

Doctor Julian Thomas Gives an Interesting Account.

It may interest the reader to hear something about the construction of a big modern balloon and its equipment, says Dr. Thomas in Appleton's Magazine. It is made of what is known as balloon cloth, which sometimes is of silk and is sewn in small sections of about a yard square, so that if one of the sections should burst the whole balloon would not collapse and destroy the aeronaut.

At the top of the bag is the valve to let the gas out when one wishes to descend. A rope for opening it runs from this valve through the center of the balloon to the operator in the basket. The balloon is filled through the neck, and this is left always open, so that when the gas expands from the heat of the sun or the lesser pressure of high altitudes, the gas may escape and not burst the envelope.

As soon as the balloon is sewn together it is blown full of air and given three coats of varnish. Each coat must be allowed to dry thoroughly before the next is applied, or else they would never become perfectly dry and the balloon would be likely to be destroyed at any minute from spontaneous combustion.

This spontaneous combustion is not a bursting into flame, but a kind of exceedingly quick dry rot. I myself have lost three balloons through it. Once, in my factory we were looking at a beauty when some one sniffed the air and remarked: "Thomas's balloon is gone," and so it proved to be. Five minutes saw it destroyed—rotten so that you could poke your finger through it.

Sometimes the balloon is so affected in only a few sections, and a man may make an ascension thinking his balloon is all right. Protected by the fine netting which envelopes the balloon itself he may even get up to some height before discovering his danger. In former times there were many fatal accidents from this cause.

When a balloon is packed talcum or some other powder is sprinkled over the folds to keep them from adhering to each other. If this is neglected the balloon will be ruined, especially in hot weather.

As I said, a fine netting covers the balloon proper, both to strengthen it and to carry the weight of the basket and its contents. All the strands of the netting come together in the concentrating ring, just above the basket in which the aeronaut stands. The anchor and guide rope, as well as the basket, are fastened to this concentrating ring.

All modern balloons, besides the valve, have a rip cord, fastened to a long patch sewn in the envelope, by means of which the balloon can be cut open and brought to the earth instantly. This is never used except in cases of extreme emergency and when the basket is within ten or fifteen feet of the ground.

The first cost of ballooning is smaller than that of automobiling, but each ascension costs about $300. The delights of the sport are so intense that in the reaction after they are over the earth seems tame and not worth while.

One has almost to become acclimated to descending from the high altitudes; for a week after an ascension I have no appetite and am depressed. Incidentally I should not recommend ballooning to a person of weak heart or nerves.

When one leaves the earth the impressions come so fast that one can hardly differentiate them. They produce a kaleidascopic effect. A man must stop and concentrate his mind on certain special sensations, or else on returning to earth he will find that he has no sensation in particular to tell about.

There is the impression of the crowd of people shouting and waving their hands. Before you realize it they have vanished as individuals. The earth sinks from you; the houses become tiny boxes, the streets lines and large rivers appear brooks that you could easily jump across.

The lakes are pools, and marshland seems solid.

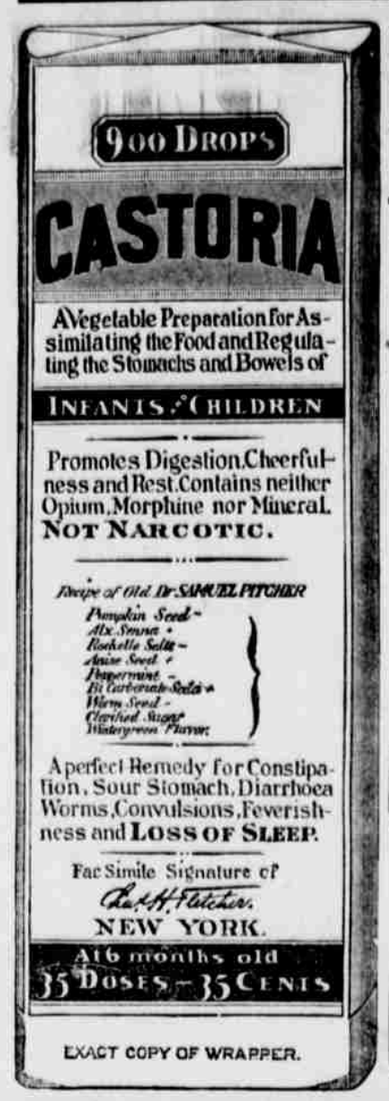
Forests become smooth like pasture land. Railroad trains are like crawling worms and all the earth sounds eventually cease. At one or two thousand feet you pass the dust line, which is as clearly marked as the line between water and air.

As high as two thousand feet there are still frequently seen butterflies, mosquitoes and other insects. Remarkably beautiful effects of clouds are seen from the balloon. They often seem like snow banks, and their edges are always bluish like water and ever give the aeronaut the sensation of approaching the ocean.

When in the clouds you can see only the basket and its occupants; and suddenly pass out of them to find that you are driving straight into a mountain peak, as we did once. If you stay in the fog there is nothing to warn you of such danger except the roaring of the wind in the tree tops, and a quick casting out of ballast may be necessary to save you from balloon wreck on the crags.

Masterpiece of Peter Paikoo.

On a postcard of the usual size shown at the Bucharist Exhibition is written the Bulgarian constitution in full, the opening speeches of various European parliaments and two poems by Rudyard Kipling—12,000 words in all. The calligraphist, Peter Paikoo of Sofia, spent nine hours a day during three months to accomplish the feat.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WORK IN POWDER MILLS

Where Men Live in Constant Fear of Death.

HIGH WAGES TEMPT THEM.

Precaution Taken Against Explosion. Narrow Escapes From Sparks—Effect on Workmen of Their Hazardous Occupation—How the Powder is Made.

Within ten miles of Kansas City is a village whose people live in continual dread of a terrible death.

Near this village is a powder mill in which are made each day 1,000 kegs of the most powerful blasting powder.

In this powder plant twenty-four men work. Death, stark and fearful, stares them in the face every moment. The tiniest spark struck fro ma bit of iron anywhere would cause the explosion that every one dreads.

These men who work eye to eye with death have faces somber and drawn with anxiety, and fear and continual brooding over what might happen. No man ever becomes accustomed to it, says the Kansas City Star, so that he forgets and is care free as workmen in other trades are. In or around this powder mill is never heard a snatch of song or merry laugh. The men work in silence.

The mental strain is hard and the men do not stay long. They come and go. Some stay for a year; more stay for six months; but the majority quit after a few weeks of it. There are always new men to take the places of those who go. The high wages tempt them. Men who do common labor are paid $2 a day. Others who work in the "corning mill," where the liability of explosion is ever present, are paid $3.50 a day.

There are sixty acres in the powder mill grounds. It is very hilly. The mill has twenty different houses, each of them small and built of sheet iron. Each is built into an excavation dug in the side of the hill and each is far enough from the other so that if one explodes it might not cause any of the other nineteen to explode too.

To minimize the danger of hot boxes all the journal bearings of the machinery are of brass, the tools of the workmen are of brass, so that no spark may be struck. There are twenty tons of brass upon the plant.

The powder is made of sodium nitrate, which comes from Peru, sulphur which comes from Louisiana, and charcoal from Missouri. The charcoal and sulphur are put into great iron drums and chunks of steel are put in with them. They revolve all night and by morning the steel balls have reduced the charcoal and sulphur to an impalpable black powder. This is put in bags and goes up the hillside to the four incorporating mills.

Each mill has a "pan" nine feet across, shaped exactly like a milk pan, with a floor of steel plate. In this pan two great steel rollers, six feet in diameter, each with a 24 inch face and weighing thirteen tons apiece, roll around and around upon the bed plate. The charcoal, sulphur and nitrate of sodium are dumped into the pan. For two hours the rollers revolve and thoroughly mix and "incorporate" them.

The mixture goes next to the press, where it is poured into a long box set full of aluminum plates two inches apart. Hydraulic pressure squeezes it into cakes 24 inches square and an inch thick.

Then the cakes go to the corning mill, where they are ground into grains of different diameter, the largst about the size of kernels of corn. These are shoveled into bags and are wheeled around the hillside to another mill, where they go into cylinders and revolve in plumbago until they generate a heat of 160 to 200 degrees. Each grain takes on a high polish from the coating of plumbago, which preserves the powder grain and makes it sell more readily. Next they go to the separator, which assorts the grains into nine different sizes. Here the powder is packed into metal cans, each holding twenty-five pounds, and these cans are stored in the magazine, ready for the market.

German Death Test.

Although it is asserted by nearly every practicing physician that the possibility of being buried alive can only occur where a medical examination has not been made, an eminent German physician and surgeon states that a stronger, absolutely reliable guarantee for discerning actual death is still demanded, and the demand has been met by the discovery of a new medium for ascertaining death with perfect certainty.

This new death test consists in injecting a solution of flouresceine deep into the tissues. If circulation exists the skin and mucous membranes become very yellow and the eyes assume the color of emeralds; if the circulation has ceased none of these results occur.

The discoverer proposes that at least two hours before the body is placed into the coffin such an injection with fluoresceine be made. If life is not yet extinct the injection does no harm and the coloring within a short time entirely disappears without the slightest injury to the patient.

HOMES OF CELEBRITIES.

Unattractive Rooms Under the Eaves Where Genius Dwelled.

The enthusiastic society of hero worshippers in Paris known as the "Hugophiles" discovered the first garret which their idol occupied in the capital. It was at the age of 17 that Victor Hugo took a garret at No. 90 Rue du Dragon, an old Louis XIV. house, which has a curious little turret window from which the future author of "Les Miserables" looked over the towers and roofs of the city. He wrote his first poems here, and sighed over his first love—Adele Foucher, who afterwards became his wife, and to whom he was, indeed, affianced long before either of them was born. For it was at Pierre Foucher's wedding that Hugo's father, his best man, when drinking his health, expressed this wish: "May you have a daughter and I a son, and we will arrange a marriage between them." The poet doubtless went from this humble lodging to marry Adele in 1822, and it was probably there that he wrote many of the beautiful verses addressed to his sweetheart. A tablet is to be placed on the house recalling the sojourn of its distinguished tenant.

Quite close to this early lodging of the poet is a house—No. 45 in the Rue Bonaparte—where another distinguished man lived in humble circumstances 40 years later. This was Leon Gambetta, who took a tiny apartment there about 1860 after failing in the examination for the magistracy, and determining to go in for the bar. But the garret which Gambetta occupied prior to this was at the Hotel du Senat, Rue de Tournon, in a different part of the city.

Among the numerous garrets of distinguished Parisians, one of the most memorable is that of Balzac. It is at No. 9, Rue Lesdiguieres, off the Boulevard Henri IV. Te Balzac family, who in 1819 were quitting Paris, decided to leave Honore, who had no position and was determined to seek his fortune. The little garret, near the Arsenal library, was a very modest affair, having only a bed a table, and a couple of chairs—true a budding novelist only requires one—and here he settled down to write, and reap the whilwind of disappointed hopes—tragedies that never got staged. He often was hungry and cold in this garret of his, but when he returned to the more comfortable home of his father he looked back with regret to the attic wener his first ideas of the "Comedie Humaine" had sprung. "I was so quiet there," he said.

The life of Henri Murger, the historian of Bohemia, was spent mostly in garrets. When, with his father, who was a tailor and a concierge in the first place, he lived just under the roof in the Rue des Trois Freres, and when his father objected to his frequenting his Bohemian friends he left the paternal roof. He lived in a succession of garrets after this—there was one in the Due duo Cherche-Midi, one at 61 Due Taitbout, and one in the Rue Montholon. At No. 1 Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne—again a garret—"with a low ceiling," says Murger, "lighted on one side by a small window over a courtyard, from which one could see the heights of Montmartre," he founded his eccentric club, the "Cenacle des Buveurs d'Eau."

"How good it is at 20 in a garret!" sang Beranger, and he too had had experience. The garret he inhabited in his youth still exists, little changed, at No. 50, Rue Bondy, off the Boulevard St. Martin. Here he sang his songs to "Lisette," and was happy.

Carbonic Acid in the Soil.

In the Auvergne region of France a large amount of carbonic acid gas comes from the soil and is one of the last traces of former volcanic activity of this region. The springs that yield the gas are found generally in the fissures of the ground which allow the water to rise. One of the Montpensier springs has been known as the "poisoned spring." Animals which descend into the cavity to drink are soon asphyxiated by the gas which is given off by the water.

Opposed to Navy Men.

The proposal to extend employment in the British civil service to ex-soldiers and sailors is bitterly opposed by labor leaders. The fear is that such men will be disposed to accept small pay in addition to any pension they may have, and thus reduce wages.

A Clean Record.

During the 100 years of its existence Durbanville, near Cape Town, has never raised a public loan. It is a flourishing municipality, and its centenary has just been celebrated by the laying of the foundation stone of a new town hall of elaborate design.

Selling Cod Fish.

Codfish are sold in Norway by count, regardless of size, which varies greatly. Salt is considered the only desirable preservative, but many are also dried and are known as "glock fish."

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FEBRUARY JURORS.

Jury Commissioners and Sheriff Drew Names for Next Session of Court.

Sheriff C. B. Ent, and Jury Commissioners A. C. Hidlay and James Trump drew the jurors for February court on Monday. This is the last time Mr. Trump will act, as his term of office expires this year. Mr. Hidlay will succeed himself.

The jurors drawn are as follows:

GRAND JURORS.
First Monday in February.

E. D. Ceen,—Berwick
Grant Martz,—Briarcreek
Fred Colemens—Berwick
Earl Brown,—Main
Aaron Hartman,—Hemlock
John Crawford,—Berwick
Charles E. Eck,—Montour
John Wanich,—Scott
Wesley Davis,—Benton Twp.
O. W Larish,—Sugarloaf
C. O. Maust,—Madison
Boyd Vance,—Orange
E. E. Hagenbuch,—Scott
Thos. M. Lynn,—Briarcreek
C. A. Wesley,—Stillwater
Wm. Achenbuch,—Bloom
William Edwards,—Centre
Orville Meeker,—Sugarloaf
Frank Meyers,—Sugarloaf
R. H. Bardo,—Greenwood
Charles Artley,—Cleveland
Leander Fetterman,—Locust
Geo. Reinard,—West Berwick
Jacob R. Moser,—Conyngham

PETIT JURORS
First Tuesday in February.

David Howell,—Mt. Pleasant
D. F. Mordan,—Mt. Pleasant
David E. Yeager,—Locust
Howard Gteenley,—Berwick
Calvin P. Blecker,—Montour
T. E. Brittain,—Benton
G. C. Fenst,—Berwick
Samuel W. Ikeler,—Berwick
Wesley Morris,—Greenwood
E. W. Greenley,—Greenwood
Samuel H. Mordan,—Madison
Isaac Fetterman,—Conyngham
Wesley Fairchilds,—West Berwick
G. P. Davis,—Bloom
R. H. Hess,—Berwick
Sylvester Beaver,—Conyngham
Clem Marteer y,—Berwick
Frank S. Leighow.—Centre
F. E. Boice,—Berwick
Thomas Merell,—Scott
A. L. Fritz,—Sugarloaf
Jacob Getty,—Centralia
Henry S. Keck,—Berwick
E. R. Wilson,—Benton Twp.
Jhon Shalles,—Berwick
J. Lawrence,—Montour
D. J. Hummer.—Bloom
Wm. Elmes, Sr.,—Berwick
Wm. C. Hartman,—Scott
C. E. Blame,—Berwick
W. F. Rough,—Berwick
Zehneder Low.—Orange
M. E. Ervin,—Catawissa
John J. Rielly, Centralia
John Watters,—Catawissa
William Singleton,—Conyngham

CIVIL COURT JURORS.
Second Tuesday in February.

S. T. Pollock,—Berwick
E. Ward Ritter,—Bloomsburg
Boyd M. Freas,—Briarcreek.
J. P. Creasy, Jr.,—Fishingcreek
Edward Hartman,—Madison
Albert Low,—Montour
Charles A. Shaffer,—Berwick
Thomas Morton,—Berwick
C. R. Pealer.—Fishingcreek
G. W. Hartman,—Hemlock
I. Neal Maust,—Hemlock
Harry Fahringer,—Berwick
Wesley Bower,—Briarcreek
James Walters, Bloom
I. B. Ikeler,—Greenwood
William Roup,—Berwick
Ezra Yocum,—Cleveland
David Fisher,—Bloom
Wm. Watkins,—Franklin
W. R. Ringrose,—Bloom
R. R. Smith,—Catawissa
D. C. Yocum,—Locust
Clarence Trumbley,—Centre
Peter Shultz,—Sugarloaf
Aaron Kester,—Millville
William Harry,—Berwick
T. L. Keifer,—Berwick
Joseph G. Swank.—Mifflin
Samzon Townsend,—Mt. Pleasant
Erastus Kline,—Pine
Albert Fetterolf,—Conyngham
Elmer Klinger.—Berwick
W. W. Karshner,—Greenwood
Charles Bower,—Berwick
A. C. Fisher,—Montour,
P. V. Closen, Orange
James Stricker,—Catawissa
John Ash,—Berwick
J. S. Grimes,—Bloomsburg
T. W. Rielly.—Centralia
William H. Utt,—Bloom
M. H. Mensch,—Montour
Chas. Cadman,—Millville
Rodger Sheran,—Centralia
Albert Widger,—Briarcreek
Edward Kaustenbauder.—Catawissa
James Ruch,—Berwick

There are times when every man, away down in his heart, realizes that the fools are not all dead yet.

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Kipling and the 'Bus Owner.

Annoyed by the injury done to one of his trees by the driver of the local 'bus, Mr. Kipling once wrote a vigorous letter of complaint to the 'bus owner, who is also landlord of an inn. The landlord laid the letter before the select company of the bar parlor, who advised calm indifference. Also, a Croesus among them offered 10 shillings in cash for the autograph letter. Both advice and cash were accepted. A second and stronger letter followed; and this also found a purchaser, this time at £1, as befitted its increased violence. Boniface again said nothing. To him next day entered Mr. Kipling, briskly wrathful. "Why didn't I answer your letters, sir? Why, I was hoping you'd send me a fresh one every day. They pay a deal better than 'bus driving."—Boston Times.

Decapitated Turtle Walks.

Arthur Thomason caught a fine turtle one day last week, cut off its head and placed it on ice, expecting to have a few friends enjoy it with him the following night. The next day he went to the ice-box after it, but found the creature walking aimlessly about. He has been back to the ice-box several hours daily since, but the turtle is liveller than ever. Arthur is opposed to boiling it alive and he fears the turtle feast may have to be postponed indefinitely. Friends have informed him that a turtle will give signs of life six months after it is decapitated.—Liberty (Mo.) Tribune.

Pity She's No more.

There was an old-fashioned woman who would blush if company caught her with less than six different kinds of cake and seven different kinds of preserves in the house. If a guest liked coffee for supper, she thought it was right that she should have it. Her pies were always rich, and she used lots of butter and cream. She had never heard of the diet cure, and believed in people eating just what they liked. What a pity it is that she isn't alive, so we folks who are tired of dieting could go and visit her.

The Blue Ribbons of Mathematics.

This year's "senior wranglership" at the University of Cambridge, England, gave great honors to a young Russian Jew. The result of the "mathematical tripos" shows that Selig Brodertsky, whose father had sought an asylum in England from Russian oppression, has been bracketed with Mr. Ibbotson, scholar of Pembroke, for the coveted British blue ribbon of mathematics.

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A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
¶ 5.00	‡ 2.50	7.50
5.40	1.50	8.50
6.20	2.50	9.50
6.50	3.50	10.50
7.50	4.50	* 11.50
8.50	5.50	
9.50	6.50	
10.50		
11.50		

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sunday at 6.50 a. m.
¶ From Power House.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Berwick for Danville:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
*7.20	1.00	8.00
8.00	2.00	9.00
9.00	3.00	*10.00
10.00	4.00	*11.00
11.00	5.00	*12.00
		† 1.00

First car leaves Berwick for Danville on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
† Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg, for Danville:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.10	12.10	6.10
6.00	1.10	7.10
7.10	2.10	8.10
8.10	3.10	9.10
9.10	4.10	10.10
10.10	5.10	*11.10
11.10		

First car leaves Market Square for Danville on Sunday at 7.10 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Danville for Berwick:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
8.00	1.00	8.00
9.00	2.00	9.00
10:00	3.00	10.00
11.00	4 00	* 11.00
	5.00	¶12.00

First car leaves Danville for Berwick on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
¶Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Catawissa:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
5.30	12.00	6.00
6,15	P. M.	†7.00
†7.00	1.00	8.00
†8.00	†2.00	9.00
9.00	†3.00	10.10
†10.00	4.00	*11.00
†11.00	5.00	

First car leaves Market Square for Catawissa on Sunday at 7.00 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.
† P. R. R. Connections.

Cars leave Catawissa for Bloomsburg:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 50	12.30	6.30
6.35	1.30	7.30
7.30	2.30	8.30
8.30	3.30	9.30
9.30	4.30	10.30
10.30	5.30	* 11.30
11.30		

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NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	21 A.M.
	†	†	†	†
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 35	6 15	9 01
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 29
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 05
Orangeville	9 26	3 13	6 43	6 52
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 09
Zaners	f9 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 05	7 30
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	f10 00	f3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	f10 03	f3 40	7 21	8 26
Laubachs	f10 08	f3 45	7 31	8 35
Grass Mere Park	f1010	f3 47	7 33	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	8 50
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 0

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	22 A.M.
	†	†	†	‡	†
Jamison City	5 56	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 25
Central	5 58	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 30
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	f11 00	f4 47	f7 12	.....
Laubachs	f6 03	f11 02	f4 48	f7 13	11 38
Coles Creek	f6 12	f11 06	f4 53	f7 22	11 45
Edsons	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	11 50
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 25
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 35
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	f5 17	f7 45	1243
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 250
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	110
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	122
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	127
Bloom. P & R	7 18	12 05	5 55	8.25	1 47
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	1 50
		P. M			PM,

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Louis Gross, S. C. Creasy, Frank Ikeler.
M. E Stackhouse. Clinton Herring,

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

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GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

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All communications should be addressed

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1910

A STARTLING DENOUEMENT.

Astonishing News Shedding Light upon Inner Workings of Pennsylvania Politics.

PUBLISHED BY A MAGAZINE.

While we have long ago ceased to be surprised by any political scandal issuing from that civic cesspool, the State capitol, yet we were distinctly jolted a few days ago by reading an article published in the *Circle* magazine, which happened to lie upon our desk.

We are not the only one whom the article has startled for we have heard it discussed upon the street. It is headed "Keeping Pennsylvania Wet", and was written by Hugh L. Weir. It is of some length and contains many interesting disclosures, but the most sensational is the alleged fact that "on the upper floor of the Pennsylvania State Capitol is one of the most completely equipped saloons in the city of Harrisburg. It is a saloon that doesn't pay for a license—and doesn't charge for its drinks. It is operated by the liquor dealers of the State for the sole convenience of the members of the legislature—and their friends. Each member of the house and the senate, always provided that he announces himself a friend of the liquor interests, is given a key. This not only unlocks the door, but entitles him to all drinks at all times free of cost. And he may even take a friend with him—if he can vouch for the character of the friend!"

Mr. Weir also makes the following statements:

"Politicians are not the real rulers of the State. There is a power higher up—it is the brewer. For twenty-five years the brewers have had a controlling interest in both political parties.

An official of a brewing company formerly was a member of the Democratic State Committee on Resolutions and *at the same time* one of the most powerful Republican bosses in western Pennsylvania.

Two thirds of the funds of both the Republican and Democratic parties of the State are contributed by the brewers.

The campaign expenses of more than half the present members of the legislature were paid either wholly or in part by the breweries and saloons.

The breweries maintain a lobby at Harrisburg the expenses of which are greater than the salaries of the entire State legislature."

This is only one more revolting instance added to the long list of corruptions in the heart of what we are pleased to call the Grand Old Keystone State. If the facts stated are reliable, it is time that the people of the commonwealth should realize the subserviency of at least a part of its law making body to the liquor interests.

Knowledge of corruption has, in the past, had little or no effect. Will it ever? We simply call attention to this latest allegation, with the hope that some one may be able to refute it, or that some time in the future the citizens of this commonwealth may feel that they have a right to decent and honest government.

MUNSON NO CANDIDATE.

He Again Denies Interview Quoting Him as an Aspirant.

C. La Rue Munson has reiterated his denial of the story from Washington published in The Public Ledger, in which he is quoted as saying that he is going to be a candidate for the nomination of Governor. When shown James S. Chambers' card in "The Record" Mr Munson expressed great surprise, and declared that Mr. Chambers was certainly mistaken. He then called up by telephone Rodney Mercur, of Towanda, who was present during the alleged interview with Mr. Chambers, and received from him the assurance that he had not during the conversation at Washington said he wanted to be a candidate. Mr. Munson then said:

On Tuesday, January 18, I was passing the committee rooms of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee, of which Mr. Andrews, chairman of the Republican State Committee, is secretary, and, having heard that Mr. Andrews was very ill from pneumonia, I went in to inquire about his condition. Mr. Chambers came into the room and introduced himself to me as a reporter of the Philadelphia Ledger. After we had passed a few pleasant remarks, he asked me if I was a candidate for Governor. I replied, "No." I said nothing about A. Mitchell Palmer; but Mr. Mercur, who was present, referred to Mr. Palmer as a good lawyer and as one of the prospective candidates. That is about all there was to the conversation. Mr. Chambers is certainly mistaken when he says I told him I intended to be a candidate for Governor. I did not say it, and I am not a candidate.

Suffragettes to Raid Washington.

Talk about the English suffragettes! Why, they can't hold a candle to the home brand. Last Friday the Ohio treasurer of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association wrote to Senator Burrows, stating that a million women are going to Washington in April with some sort of a petition, and they want to use the Senate Chamber for their pow-wow. Oh, the sacrilege of it! Far less would it shock us to hear of Republican delegates sitting in a Democratic convention, yet do we hope that the million raiders may not go to even worse extremes and make preparations to hold a pink tea on the roof of the tomb of the immortal George.

Some Alcohol Questions

Is alcohol a tonic? No! Does it make the blood pure? No! Does it strengthen the nerves? No! Is Ayer's Sarsaparilla a tonic? Yes! Does it make the blood pure? Yes! Does it strengthen the nerves? Yes! Is it the only Sarsaparilla entirely free from alcohol? Yes! Ask your doctor about this non-alcoholic medicine. If he approves, your confidence will be complete. *J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

Dull boys! Dull girls! Dull men! Dull women! Heavy-headed! Downhearted! All very often due to constipation! Yet the cure is so easy.—Ayer's Pills. Ask your doctor.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1910.

The week so far at the National Capital has been one of unusual interest. Besides the National Congress which we have always with us, there has been in Washington the Congress of the Governors and the Civic Federation and these two Congresses have attracted almost as much attention as the National Legislature. This is saying a good deal, for the National Legislature as everyone knows is just at present engaged in interesting, not to say exciting, controversies. The Pinchot-Ballinger investigation is at present a side attraction of real interest for the insurgent element in Congress has within the last week given a demonstration of its strength which is fraught with great political possibilities The President is earnestly desirous of carrying out the policies laid down in the platform on which he was elected and which had earnest advocacy in addresses during the presidential campaign and which have since been adverted to in his speeches and messages to Congress. He sees in the division of his own party in Congress a condition that bodes no good for a successful constructive, legislative program. He only yesterday gave the regular Republicans and insurgents to understand that he expected them to pull together with reference to this legislative program, no matter how fiercely they might kick apart on dead issues like the tariff, or on personal quarrels such as that relating the personnel of the Congressional Committee for the examination of the charges brought against the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ballinger.

The Congress of Governors and the Civic Federation, now holding their sessions in Washington, have brought together many distinguished men who are earnestly considering questions that are perhaps, as vital to the interests of the people of the whole country as any questions considered by Congress at the Capitol. These Congresses have no constitutional or legal standing but they are in the best sense representative and as Secretary Root said in his address to the Governors last night, there is every reason why the Convention of Governors should in the interest of uniform laws and good government form itself into a permanent advisory organization. There is a great lack of uniformity in State laws, the result of which is loss of time and money, for while there is no unit of value for exact computation the loss, doubtless amounts to millions of dollars annually. As happily expressed in Mr. Seth Low's introductory address, uniformity of laws throughout the many States of the Union is analogous to standardization of parts in mechanics. It is, of course, possible to carry on the colossal business that is transacted over State lines, notwithstanding the differences in laws pertaining to business throughout the different States, but it is exceedingly troublesome and toilsome to study to know and compare the laws of the different States relative to commerce, to common carriers, to automobiles and many other subjects and no doubt business of all kinds would be greatly facilitated by a greater if not complete uniformity in law. The American Bar Association long ago appreciated these difficulties and the two Congresses temporarily assembled here are earnestly engaged in an effort to secure greater systemization and uniformity in State laws. Many distinguished men are in these Congresses. The Civic Federation has as chairman, Judge Alton B. Parker who six years ago was the candidate against Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency of the United States and at least two other presidential possibilities are among the representatives. Governor Hughes of New York and Governor Harmon of Ohio. The Congresses have been entertained at the White House, by the clubs, and by residents of Washington. The Civic Federation is holding its session at the Arlington Hotel and the Congress of Governors at the New Willard.

The ovation which Mr. Pinchot received at the Congresses assembled in Washington this week far exceeded that of any other person, not excepting the President of the United States. The conservation of the natural resources for which he stands is undoubtedly popular with the Civic Federation and with the Congress of Governors and there is as little doubt that it is popular throughout the country. Mr. Pinchot's address was entirely free from egoism or personality. He said in substance: "A plague on both our houses"! Let conservation legislation proceed regardless of investigations. "There is no question before us", said Mr. Pinchot, "that begins to be so important or will be so hard to straddle as the great question between special interest and equal opportunity". There is no question on which side of the conservation question Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Glavis and a great majority of the voters of the United States are standing There is little doubt on which side Mr. Roosevelt and Mr Garfield are standing, but as to Mr. Taft and Mr. Ballinger, Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Cannon there is some doubt.

GUFFEY AGAINST BERRY.

Democratic Leader is Against His Gubernatorial Aspirations.

Former State Treasurer William H. Berry's boom for governor received a severe pricking when close friends of Colonel J. M. Guffey announced that he would have nothing to do with the Chester man and his boom. It was explained that Colonel Guffey did not like the manner in which Berry acted when state treasurer. "He ignored the Democrats entirely," Guffey is quoted as saying, "and he cannot now expect to have any help from the Democrats. He cannot obtain the nomination without the Democrats being behind him. And he will not get it." William J. Brennan, local Democratic leader, feels the same way about the matter as does Colonel Guffey. Brennan announced that it is the intention of the Democrats to nominate a big independent Democrat. From the gist of Mr. Brennan's talk it is not at all unlikely that Cyrus Munson, late candidate for the Supreme Court bench, will be requested to be the Democratic standard bearer. W. H. McNair, Berry's local representative, is apparently finding it hard to form Berry clubs in this section of the state.—*Pittsburg Paper.*

R. R. COMMISSION MAKES NEW RULE.

Complaints Against Railroad Companies Will be Dropped if Not Followed Up.

The State railroad commission, which has been flooded with complaints by people who set forth grievances against railroads and then failed to prosecute the cases when the commissioners invited them to do so in a regular way, has determined to put into force a new rule which will dismiss such complaints when the person making them fails to follow up. This rule will provide that when a complaint is entered and the complainant fails to make it according to the practice of the commission within fifteen days the matter will be marked off the docket. The rule will require that forms and all necessary papers for the presentation of a complaint in a systematic way be sent to every person asking its aid and in addition copies of the rules of practice will also be sent. The position is taken by the commission simply as a means of easing their minds, while others send in complaints which are not set forth clearly or which are so manifestly trivial that the commission has to send letters asking for specifications or instance. It has frequently occurred that people have ignored these requests for further information, while a number of cases are known where the complainant having written to the commission finds that the railroad company has remedied the matter and then lets the matter drop, the commission not receiving any further information on the subject. The new rule will effectually stop such precedure, it is believed. The position taken by the commission in its annual report relative to the holding of a railroad company to a quoted rate, although it may vary from a published rate, has attracted much attention. This stand, which is decidedly different from that of the Interstate Commerce commission, will probably result in closer attention to published tariffs than has been given lately. The commissioners believe that their comment upon the present confusing tariff sheets will bring about more intelligible publications.

Here's a case where talk was cheap, says the Philadelphia *Record*. The president and secretary of the Citizens' Mutual Telephone & Telgraph Company, of Mansfield, Tioga county, recently made a tour of inspection of their lines and found that 15 or 20 people had installed telephones and had simply "hitched" and said nothing about it. Many persons have been using the lines from six months to three years without paying.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The Big LINEN SALE

now on at

F. P. PURSEL'S.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A

An Irresistible Bargain.

$1.75 Value for Only $1.15.

ALL FOR ONLY! **$1.15**

- One Year's Subscription for McCall's Magazine
- Any 15-Cent McCall Pattern you may select
- One Year's Subscription for The Columbian.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

Is a large, artistic, handsomely illustrated hundred-page monthly magazine. It contains sixty new Fashion Designs in each issue. Every woman needs it for its up-to-date fashions, entertaining stories and complete information on all home and personal topics. Over one million subscribers. Acknowledged the best Home and Fashion Magazine. Regular price, 5 cents a copy Worth double.

McCall Patterns

So simple you cannot misunderstand them. Absolutely accurate. In style, irreproachable. You may select, free, any McCall Pattern you desire from the first number of the magazine which reaches you. Regular price, 15 cents.

The Columbian

is the oldest newspaper in the county. It is not sensational, and what it prints is reliable, and fit to be read by anybody. Regular price $1.00 per year.

DON'T MISS

THIS EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

Call at our office or address your order to

The Columbian, Bloomsburg, Pa

AT EVANS'

STRIKINGLY HANDSOME DRESS BOOT

in the newest style. In dull finish calf with black cloth top, button.

For Women, Price $3.50.

TRY A PAIR.

CHAS. M. EVANS.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1910

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., as second-class matter, March 1, 1888.

Visiting cards and Wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office.

Internal revenue receipts for December showed $2,045,462 increase over the same month of 1908.

The Catawissa *News Item* celebrated the sixth anniversary of the flood of 1904 last week by publishing some pictures of Catawissa in the ice.

A national testimonial for Commander Robert E. Peary and a purse of $10,000 for the explorer is planned for the evening of Feb. 8 at the Metropolitan Opera House New York. Governor Hughes will preside.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

is the old reliable cough remedy. Found in every drug store and in practically every home. For sale by all druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 bottles. 1-20-4t.

For snaring a rabbit in the mountains of McIntyre township, Lycoming county, Ira Hamilton paid $98.25, made up of a $50 fine and costs. At this rate a rabbit skin coat would make a seal skin sacque look like a linen duster.

The will of D. Ogden Mills, of New York, disposes of his estate, estimated at nearly $100,000,000, by division equally between his son and daughter, Ogden Mills and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, wife of the American ambassador at the court of St. James.

If You Are A Trifle Sensitive

About the size of your shoes it's some satisfaction to know that many people can wear shoes a size smaller by shaking Allen's Foot-Ease into them. Just the thing for Patent Leather Shoes, and for breaking in New Shoes. Sold Everywhere, 25c. 1-20-4t.

Judge Lynch, of Wilkes-Barre, has given orders that the flag must fly from the new Court House pole in fair weather. A new flag has just been purchased and will be flung to the breeze when the sun shines.

An Allentown man had a dream early Saturday morning in which he saw a friend, who was a descendant of John Alden, sail away in the "Mayflower" for an unknown sea. A few hours later he was informed that the friend had died. This is somewhat of a modern version of the Elijah legend.

Don't Get All Run Down,

Weak and miserable. If you have kidney or bladder trouble headache, pains in the back, and feel tired all over and want a pleasant herb cure, try Mother Gray's AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. As a regulator it has no equal. All Druggists, 50c. Ask *today*. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 1-20-4t.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company will issue Clerical Half-Fare Orders to fully ordained Ministers of the Gospel, Sisters of Charity, Deaconess, or Commissioned Officers of the Salvation Army or Volunteers of America for the year of 1910. It is the request of the "Lackawanna" that all who are entitled to these annuals to make applications to nearest ticket agents at once. The new order will not apply to Missionaries, Mormon Elders, Officers of the King's Daughters and Sons, Theological students (even if licensed to preach) Evangelists, Officers of various Church Concerns, and Societies, Professors in Theological Seminaries or Church Schools, Secretaries of the Young Men's or Women's Christian Associations and Women's Christian Temperance Union.

DON'T COUGH, BUT LIVE LONG.

If every cough were cured before it got a strong hold, human life would be lengthened by many years. If every coughing sufferer knew that Kemp's Balsam would stop the cough in a few minutes, he would be glad to escape the serious consequences. If any medicine will cure a cough, Kemp's Balsam will do it. At druggists' and dealers', 25c.

After Controllership.

Editor J. I. Steel, publisher of The Shamokin Daily Herald, is an aspirant for the Controllership of Northumberland county if the office is authorized, the appointment paying $2,500 per annum. The lucky applicant will have two years to serve before he must try for the position from an elective standpoint. He will be allowed one clerk.

Farmers Can Save Quail.

State game officials say farmers and sportsmen can do a great deal toward conserving the supply of quail for next year's hunting if they will take steps to find and feed the birds.

It is pointed out that there is such deep snow that little birds cannot find food, and in order to preserve them there are State regulations for trapping. Quail are reported as dying in many counties because of the severe winter.

Carried "Old Abe" in War.

Captain Victor Wolf, who carried the famous eagle "Old Abe" throughout the civil war as the mascot of the Wisconsin Eagle Company, died at Eau Claire Wis., last Saturday, at the age of 86 years. Captain Wolf purchased the eagle that was later made famous, named it "Old Abe," in honor of President Lincoln, and cared for it during the strenuous days from 1861 to 1865. The eagle, stuffed, is now in the National Museum at Washington.

The Father of Him.

Census-Taker—"Give the ages of your five children."

Father—"All right. Mary will be thirteen in September—thirteen, yes, that must be right; and John is—John—ahem—he's going on eleven, I guess; then Helen—wait a minute, I never could remember how old she is—but Fred is—Fred is—let me see—and Archie—heavens man, my wife will be back at half-past five—can't you come again then?—*W. N. Morse in Woman's Home Companion for February.*

High Shoes.

American shoe manufacturers are making extraordinary shipments on orders from their German agents placed in anticipation of the enforcement of Germany's general tariff against American importations on and after February 7. A representative of one of the larger companies selling American shoes says that the tariff increase will average 50 cents on every pair.

The German newspapers generally deplore the possibility of a tariff war with the United States, and even some of those journals which heretofore have been the severest critics of the American tariff are now expressing the hope that a compromise will be reached.

List of Dead in the Capitol Scandal.

John H. Sanderson, contractor for furnishings.

William L. Mathues, ex-State Treasurer, indicted with Sanderson and others in the first case.

George F. Payne, contractor for the capitol.

James Jeffers, warrant clerk in Auditor General's office.

Frank Irvine, auditor in Auditor General's office.

John E. Stott, former secretary of the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings.

Mat Friday, clerk in the Auditor General' office during capitol building.

Benjamin Thompson, watchman in the Treasury, who admitted Mathues to the office at midnight to inspect books.

J. Herbert Stevenson, suicide, who was to have testified in the Huston trial.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

HOUSE PASSED WHITE SLAVE BILL.

Representative John G. McHenry Sends Us a Telegram Announcing the Successful Passage.

Through the thoughtfulness of Hon. John G. McHenry, we were informed last evening, by telegraph that the bill relating to the infamous "White Slavery" had been passed by the House of Representatives yesterday.

Mr. McHenry's message reads as follows:

"Washington, D. C. Jan. 26, '10
THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

White Slave Bill, introduced by Mann, of Illinois, passed the House this afternoon.

J. G. MCHENRY."

This is the first step in the campaign of the Federal Government against the traffic which has been investigated by a special commission. It is the opening gun of a war of extermination of the scoundrels who import and deal in alien women.

A BUCKNELL STUNT.

The authorities of Bucknell University are making a rigid investigation of an early morning episode, which, conceived by some of the students in a spirit of overflowing hilarity, has aroused the colored population of Lewisburg and has placed those involved in an unpleasant predicament if detected. The prank consisted in the removal from the dissecting room of the body of a negro, upon whose remains the busy knives of the "medicals" had left a definite impression, and the suspension of the same, with a rope about its neck, from the fourth floor of West College, Bucknell's most pretentious dormitory. A rumor that one of the janitors had committed suicide gained circulation down town, and was only suppressed when the body was cut down and taken back to the laboratory. Entrance to the laboratory had been gained through one of the second story windows.

BARTON JOHN PROMOTED.

E. Barton John, son of Mrs. M. A. John, of Normal Hill, has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. John, who is well known in Bloomsburg, is a graduate of the Normal School, and of Lehigh University. He has been employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad for several years, and this recent promotion is the company's reward for faithful and efficient service.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican caucus was held in the Town Hall Tuesday evening when the following nominations were made:

For President of Council, Joseph L. Townsend; for Members, C. W. Runyon, Thos. Gunther and C. A. Pursel; for School Directors, E. F. Carpenter and H. S. Barton; for Registry Assessor, W. Clark Sloan. Guy Jacoby, the Democratic nominee for Justice of the Peace, was endorsed by the Republicans.

MORE KIRBY STORES IN THIS SECTION.

Reports are in circulation that F. M. Kirby & company, the 5 & 10 cent store promofers who recently purchesed the Danville store from the Emerick syndicate, are looking for sites in Bloomsburg and Berwick with the idea of locating branch stores in these towns.

Cash for Roads.

Congressman Garner, of Schuylkill, has introduced a bill appropriating $10,000,000 annually in favor of the agricultural districts to assist them in building the good roads. This amount is to be divided among the States and Territories according to the miles of traveled public highways.

Fruit growers of Lycoming county are predicting that the heavy coating of ice on the trees, due to the recent sleet storm, insures a heavy crop of fruit next summer. They base the prediction on the theory that the sleet aids in clearing the trees of pests. The San Jose scale was given a hard rap last summer by the dry weather, and it is hoped that this coating of ice has now brought its ravages to an end.

Envelopes.

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to selcet from.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered on record by Recorder of Deeds Frank W. Miller:

W. E. Shelhamer and wife to John Shelhamer for a property in Center township.

F. M. and Ladora Fritz to Wm. Allabach for property in Orangeville.

John Coury and wife to Ida Porter Boyer for property in Centralia.

Agnes Poloniksi to Stany Malkowski for a tract of land in Roaring Creek township.

Berwick Land Improvement Co to Arthur T. Lowry for a property in West Berwick.

Annie Young to Thomas Edwards for a property situate in Light Street.

Edward W. Greenley to William H. Greenley for a tract of land in Pine township.

William H. Eyer and wife to Ella Harding for a property in Briar Creek township.

David H. Case estate to Agnes Polonski for a tract of land in Roaring Creek township.

James Bennett and others to W. W. Bennett for a tract of land in Pine township.

R. R. Ikeler and wife to Harry L. Yost for a property in Town of Bloomsburg.

Emma A. Gorry to John J. Gorrey for a property in Town of Bloomsburg.

Aid to Food-Boycotters.

By engaging a corps of experts in household economics and the preparation of food products to devise substitutes for any article of food which may be boycotted because of high prices, the Anti-food Trust League took its first step in aiding the meat boycott. While the organization disclaims any relation, more than a sympathetic one, to the movement to abstain from meat its experts will soon be sending broadcast through the districts where the meat strike is on, recipes and formulas for foods said to be capable of offering as much nutrition as beef.

The same plan will be applied to the league's campaign against any article of food which may be decided to be too high priced. The corps of experts were engaged because of the new condition which the beef boycott suddenly presented.

Hundreds of letters from those who have joined the abstinence movement in various cities are pouring into the league's headquarters, asking for substitutes. The present plan of the league is to take up various foods and ask its members to abstain from their use for a given length of time. While this abstinence is on the expertly-prepared substitutes will be recommended.

Al. H. Wilson in "Metz in Ireland."

Al. H. Wilson, the singing Ambassador of German dialect, under the management of Sidney R. Ellis, will bring his musical drama, "Metz in Ireland," to this city on Thursday Eve., Jan. 27. The play is unlike anything Wilson has ever appeared in and it is said to be much better. It overflows with pathos, has a pleasant vein of comedy and delightful music. The songs are woven into the play and are not added to gain additional effect.

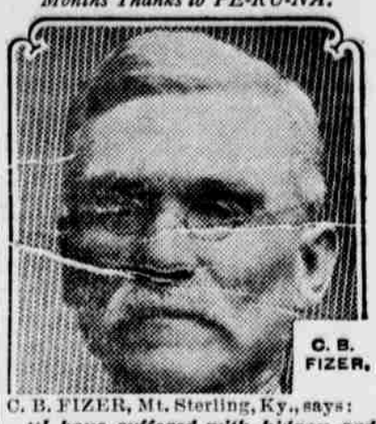
The story tells of the adventures and love of a German rover in the land of the Shamrock where he becomes a firm believer in the good little fairies made famous in Irish song and story.

The central character in "Metz in Ireland" is Metz Klonikilty, portrayed by Mr. Wilson, the son of an Irish Earl whose first wife was German, and who always insisted on living in her own country where Metz was raised and educated. Metz is heir to a large estate in Ireland, and for the purpose of establishing his claim to the property he journeys to Ireland. According to a provision of the will, if Metz does not claim the property by the time he is twenty-one years of age it reverts to a niece of the Earl's second wife, who is the occupant of Klonikilty Castle, which is part of the estate.

Metz arrives at Klonikilty Castle unknown, driving a jaunting car to which is hitched a native donkey, and is mistaken for a German wanderer, in which guise he concludes to appear until he has had the opportunity to familiarize himself with local conditions. He becomes acquainted with the steward of the castle, one McCune, who is under the impression that the German heir is dead, and who has entered into a conspiracy with Lord Somerset, nephew of the late Earl, to loot the estate. Before Metz makes known his identity he becomes a great friend to the Irish tenants of the estate, for whom he is ever ready to sing their native songs and the songs of his Fatherland.

KIDNEY TROUBLE

Suffered Ten Years—Relieved in Three Months Thanks to PE-RU-NA.



C. B. FIZER, Mt. Sterling, Ky., says:

"I have suffered with kidney and bladder trouble for ten years past.

"Last March I commenced using Peruna and continued for three months. I have not used it since, nor have I felt a pain."

The Coming Campaign.

The coming campaign in this State will be the most important of any in recent years. There will be a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal affairs and probably a State Treasurer to elect, this depending upon the construction of the present law by the courts. The number of delegates in the Democratic State convention this year will be 298, as against 375 last year, the decrease being attributable to the lethargy of Democrats during the last campaign. Pending that contest we stated that a poll of ninety per cent. of the Bryan vote of the year before would give the Democratic ticket a majority. The result proved the accuracy of this estimate. Fidelity to duty would have given the party control of the most important boards in the state administration.

Since the election of last year the trend of public opinion has been increasingly in the direction of Democracy and public incidents have uniformly accelerated the motion. The country has come to realize the fraud perpetrated upon the people in the enactment of a tariff law which has increased the cost of living immensely without adding to the wages of labor in the least. The irrepressible conflict between the factions of the Republican party in Congress and the scandals exposed by Forester Pinchot in relation to the spoliation of the public domain have added vastly to the already overwhelming disgust of the public with the party in power. All these facts will give strength to the Democrats in the coming campaign if they are wise in selecting candidates and vigilant in supporting them.

But Republican blunders and Democratic wisdom will be equally futile of proper results if the Democratic voters are as indifferent in the future as they have been in the recent past. Our ticket last year was an ideal one and the Republican candidates represented the precise antithesis in every respect. The vast decrease in the Republican vote shows that in so far as the body of that party was concerned a Democratic victory would have been welcomed. But Democratic voters in nearly equal ratio neglected their civic duty to vote and the consequence was Republican victory. It was a triumph by default and we hope such a thing will not occur again. To avert it, however, Democrats ought to get busy now. Secure the best possible candidates and support them faithfully.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

FREE SERVICES AND MEDICINE

A reliable physician of thirty years' experience offers his services and medicine free. **Would you like to be cured to stay cured?** If so, write him your symptoms and he will send you a course of medicine that will do you good and the prescription, so at any time should you want more of the treatment you can get it from the druggist and the medicine will not cost you over twenty or twenty-five cents a month. This is an offer every afflicted person should avail themselves of. You certainly have nothing to lose and will benefit greatly from this unparalleled offer. Address, **J. W. Merrow, M.D.,** State Sanitarium, North Bennington, Vt.

Please put 69 Main St., on your letter.

1-6-4w

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY

"Made a Well Man of Me."

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30-6m.

LINES TIGHTEN ON BEEF TRUST

Judge Landis, in Charge to the Grand Jury, Opens the Fight in Chicago

SAYS HE STARTED THE HUNT

Declares That He Mentioned It to District Attorney on Jan. 20 and on Jan. 22 Washington "Functionaries" Told of Anti-Trust Plans.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—In one of the most remarkable charges ever delivered to a Federal Grand Jury, Judge Kenesaw M. Landis formally launched the inquiry that is to be made into the alleged combination among the big Chicago packing concerns in restraint of trade.

Excorciating the Department of Justice at Washington in sizzling language, and referring to certain of its members as "governmental functionaries," Judge Landis deplored the forecast published in the newspapers concerning the plans of federal officials to place the Beef Trust under a legal fire and seek the conviction of those believed to be responsible for an illegal combine.

Such disclosures on the part of federal legal officials and the press, he asserted, not only tend to obstruct the orderly administration of justice, but also inflict a wrong upon any individual whose conduct is under scrutiny.

A stir was created in the court room when Judge Landis informed the members of the Grand Jury that he had reached the conclusion some time ago to call the attention of that body to "alleged circumstances and conditions" connected with the fresh meat inquiry. He said he called the attention of District Attorney Edwin W. Sims on January 20 to his plan of advising the grand jurors to consider the subject, and that two days thereafter long despatches came from Washington informing the public that the Department of Justice was fully primed for an attack on the "Beef Barons" that probably would land some of them behind the bars.

TAFT TO WAR ON THE TRUSTS.

Start Made in a Crusade of Wide Extent.

Washington, Jan. 26.—With the beef trust already under fire and the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Company cases in the hands of the Supreme Court, it was made known on high authority that the Administration is planning a crusade of "trust busting" such as this country has never seen since the passage of the Sherman anti-trust law about twenty years ago.

President Taft, it was made known, is waiting only for the decision of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases before he begins his campaign against the trusts.

CHILDREN FORCED TO WORK.

High Prices of Food Driving Them from Schools at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 26.—High prices of meat and other foods are forcing children out of the schools into the factory and workshop. This statement was made to-day by W. W. Williams, State Factory Inspector. His office is filled with children who desire to quit school and go to work. Each must have a certificate from the Factory Inspector before being allowed to do so.

When children leave school to work, Inspector Williams inquires the reason, and almost without exception the great number of applicants in the last ten days, he says, have given the cost of living as the reason.

The applications for child labor permits have almost doubled for the first half of January, as compared with the previous month.

BANDIT-SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

Prosperous Realty Man Who Killed Himself After Robbery.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The search for Vincent Vander Weyde, a prosperous young real estate broker, thirty years old, who last Thursday disappeared from the home of his widowed mother at No. 415 West One Hundred and Fifteenth street, ended in the Brooklyn morgue yesterday morning when the robber who on that same day murderously assaulted a Brooklyn jeweler and took carbolic acid when the police got him was identified as the missing man. Dr. Charles E. Dennison, the family physician and for years a personal friend of Vander Weyde, made the identification.

A sudden attack of insanity is the only explanation the physician can give for the young man's deeds. He had a good income, no business troubles, and his home life was happy.

A HOLD-UP FAILS.

Engineer Opens Throttle Wide and Saves $15,000.

Huntington, W. Va., Jan. 26.—Four men, armed with Winchesters, attempted to hold up Lex Coleman, paymaster of the Knox Creek Lumber Company, near Devon. Coleman had $5,000 in cash with him and was aboard a yard engine. The engineer threw the throttle wide open and dashed by the bandits, amid a shower of bullets.

GIRLS LEAP TO DEATH IN SUDDEN FIRE PANIC

Shirt Waist Factory Employes Perish in Philadelphia Blaze—Fire Escapes Useless.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 27.—Five persons—four girls and one man—leaped to their death in a panic caused by a fire in the four story factory building at Nos. 208-210 Chancellor street, near Second and Walnut streets. Five others received injuries from which they will probably die, and many more were less seriously hurt. The property damage is estimated at $50,000.

The dead are Morris Pessan, aged twenty-six, fractured skull; Clara Swartz, aged eighteen, crushed by fall; Ida Greenberg, twenty, burned and crushed; Rebecca Kaufman, nineteen, fractured skull, and Elizabeth Chachkin, sixteen, burned and crushed.

The probably fatally injured are Rebecca Chachkin, aged fourteen, fractured skull, internal injuries and burns; Hyman Belokin, aged twenty-five, both legs and arms broken and probably internal injuries; Sarah Cohen, seriously burned and probably internally injured; Philip Pokloa, arm and both legs fractured; unidentified negro woman, overcome by smoke and flames.

Nearly all of the dead and severely injured were employed in the shirt waist factory of Joseph Chachkin, which occupied part of the fourth floor of the building. Chachkin himself was injured. One of his daughters is dead and another dying.

The flames, which originated in the elevator shaft on the fourth floor, are supposed to have been caused by the short circuiting of the electric motor which ran the elevator.

The girls and men in Chachkin's factory became panic stricken and jumped wildly from the fourth story windows. Men on the street spread blankets and an awning to break their falls, but in the dense smoke which filled the narrow street many fell to the pavement before the improvised fire nets could be extended for them.

The building was perfectly equipped with fire escapes, and nearly every window had a rope. These proved useless, however, owing to the panic. One man instead of lowering the rope and sliding down it jumped from the window with the loose end in his hands. He died with a fractured skull. Others had their hands burned to the bone by their rapid descent on the ropes.

FARMER BEARS THE LOSS.

Packers Take None of the Reduction in Meat and Butter.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 27.—The meat boycott is hitting the farmer instead of the beef trust, and instead of the great corporation suffering it is making money out of the people by purchasing its live stock at lower prices and selling at the old prices. The same conditions prevail in the butter market, which is controlled by the packers and in which the reduction in prices is saddled on to the farmers.

At the South Omaha stock yards cattle, sheep and hogs are bringing less than ten days ago, but the wholesale price of fresh meats has not changed.

Omaha is the largest producer of butter in the world. When prices dropped six cents a pound to-day announcement was sent to all dairymen that beginning to-morrow they will get a proportionately lower price for their cream, thus throwing all the loss on the farmers.

PLUCK AVERTED FLOOD.

How Austin, Pa., was Saved from Disaster Like That of Johnstown.

Austin, Pa., Jan. 27.—Heroic work by men of Austin has saved this town from a disaster similar to that which almost wiped out Johnstown twenty years ago.

A concrete dam, restraining a huge volume of water, showed signs of giving way yesterday, and three hundred families went to the hills where they remained all last night.

When the break was discovered, however, a large gang of workmen, assisted by many volunteers, set to work blasting one end of the breast of the dam. Others, at the risk of their lives, worked all night trying to reach a release valve at the bottom of the dam. They finally succeeded, and the water was gradually released until all danger was passed.

SMALLPOX KILLS 1,000.

Record of One Chinese City for a Week.

Amoy, China, Jan. 25.—Native reports estimate that a thousand deaths from smallpox, principally among children, have occurred at Chang-Chow, one of the largest cities of China, during the last week.

Joseph A. Graham Dead.

Salisbury, Md., Jan. 25.—Joseph A. Graham, a widely known editor and author, died at his home here to-day. He was at different times connected with the Kansas City Times, the St. Louis Republic, the Philadelphia North American and Public Ledger, the St. Paul Dispatch and the Omaha Bee.

Teaching 4,000 Sailors to Swim.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Manoeuvres are not the only activities of the battleship fleet now at Guantanamo. A regiment of seamen and a battalion of marines encamped ashore for a fortnight for small arm target practice and drill and 4,000 men who cannot swim are being instructed.

OFFERS A ROYALTY FOR ALASKA COAL

John E. Ballaine Says Government Would Get $50,000,000 by Suggested Lease

A REVENUE OF $8,000,000,000

Proposal Made in Opposition to Bill Practically Giving Lands Away—Fighting $10 an Acre Lease Plan Which is Under Advisement.

Washington, Jan. 27.—A new factor appeared in the already excited situation over the Alaska coal lands, on the eve of the beginning of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, which largely concerns that question. John E. Ballaine of Seattle, said to be the largest individual property owner in Alaska, has proposed to the Senate Committee on Territories, of which Senator Beveridge is Chairman, to pay the Government a royalty of 50 cents a ton on coal mines for the lease of 5,000 acres of some of the choicest coal lands in Alaska. Such a royalty would net to the Government, Mr. Ballaine says, as high as $2,000,000 a hundred acres.

This proposal is made in opposition to another proposition embodied in a bill which has been prepared, but not yet introduced, designed to permit the sale or lease of such lands at $10 an acre. It is said that the general features of this plan have the approval of officials high in the Administration and of influential members of both houses of Congress.

Mr. Ballaine offers to enter into a bond of $1,000,000 with the Government for the performance of his part of the agreement which he proposes, and charges that "other interests" have now at work in Washington a lobby "headed by a former United States Senator" in support of the bill referred to above, under whose provisions the Government would extend an unconditional guarantee to a railroad or railroads which these interests purpose to build in Alaska, and would virtually donate to them at $10 per acre one or more tracts of 5,000 acres each to be selected by them.

Mr. Ballaine quoted the United States Geological Survey as stating in one of its recent reports that there are 16,000,000,000 tons of coal in sight in the known coal areas of Alaska and and probably at least as much again in regions yet unexplored, and he pointed out that the leasing of these areas on a royalty basis such as he was offering for an area of only 5,000 acres would ultimately bring to the Government a net revenue from that source exceeding $8,000,000,000.

RESCUE 115 AT SEA.

Captain, Wife and Crew Lashed to Masts All Day.

Edgartown, Mass., Jan. 25.—The schooner Mertie B. Crowley, one of the few sixmasters flying the American flag, lies a total wreck on the reefs miles off the southeast end of Martha's Vineyard Island. Already the Crowley has broken in two, and great seas are fast smashing her stout timbers to pieces. She was bound from Baltimore for Boston with coal.

To the bravery of the skipper, Levi Jackson, and his crew of four men, of the Edgartown fishing smack Priscilla is due the rescue of the fifteen persons aboard—Captain Haskell, Mrs. Haskell and thirteen members of the Crowley's crew. Mrs. Haskell, like the others, had been lashed for ten hours to the rigging of the battered schooner.

CONFESSES GIRL'S MURDER.

James K. Hall Admits He Killed Anna Schumacher in Rochester.

Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 25.—James K. Hall, a sailor now imprisoned on the United States prisonship Southery, confessed to the brutal murder of Anna Schumacher, a young girl of Rochester, N. Y. She was strangled to death last August in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, near that city, where she had gone to place flowers on her brother's grave.

Hall, who is of Swedish descent and hails from Minnesota, did not spare himself in his confession. The brutality of his words matched the brutality of his crime.

Buy Texas Lands with Whiskey.

San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 27.—James B. Aitkin, of Fort Worth, said here today that he has completed the sale of 100,000 acres of land in Brewster and Presidio counties for 100,000 gallons of whiskey. The land, which has been purchased by distillers of Dayton, Ohio, is valued at $1.10 an acre.

Sixth Cavalry Back from Manila.

San Francisco, Jan. 14.—The army transport Sheridan arrived to-day from Manila, carrying the Sixth Cavalry, whose term of service in the Philippines has expired. The troopers have been ordered to Fort Des Moines, Ia.

Ezra Kendall Dead.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 25.—Ezra F. Kendall, one of the best known comedians of the country, who has been starring in "The Vinegar Buyer" for several years, died suddenly at a sanitarium in Martinsville, Ind. Apoplexy was the immediate cause of his death.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Covering Minor Happenings From All Over the Globe

DOMESTIC.

Ten of the largest milk retailing companies announced that eight cents a bottle would be their price for milk in future.

Innocent investors who lost heavily by the collapse in Hocking Coal and Iron are planning to sue the members of the pool, who they claim are responsible for their losses.

The United States Steel directors declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock with an extra dividend of 3-4 of 1 per cent.

Warner M. Van Norden, President of the Van Norden Trust Company, accused two women of the theft of $38,000 from his pocket.

Herbert J. Dennison, a magician who has been in insane asylums, was arrested, in the belief he was the murderer of little Robert Lomas and Arthur Shibley.

President Cortelyou of the Consolidated Gas Company, of New York, in his annual report said the earnings were 8.73 per cent; that the expected increase in gas consumption from the 80-cent law has not taken place. The company may again appeal to the courts.

The Alexander Campbell Milk Company, of Brooklyn, reduced the price of milk to eight cents.

Rabbi Charles Fleischer, of Boston, preached a sermon in which he advocated early marriages and small families.

The forces of the government gathered at Chicago preparatory to beginning the investigation into the high price of meat.

Floods in the Susquehanna River caused heavy damage near Havre de Grace, Md.

By a decision rendered in the federal court at Kansas City the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad was enjoined from refusing shipments of liquor into the "dry" states of Kansas and Oklahoma.

Inquiry is made into an alleged gift of $2,000,000 worth of United States Independent Telephone stock to W. J. Conners, chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee.

"Al" Kaufman, of San Francisco, defeated "Jack" O'Brien, of Philadelphia, in a six round bout before the National Athletic Club, Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON.

The fortifications appropriation bill was passed by the Senate and a measure creating a new national forest in Montana was considered.

President Taft issues a statement denying sensational stories of an impending, indiscriminate prosecution of important industries.

It was announced that President Taft is preparing a special message on the high cost of living.

Robert L. O'Brien, editor of the Boston Transcript, says it is plain the government's postal loss comes from magazine transmission and urges a complete departmental overhauling.

Washington reports a growing fear of the attitude of Mr. Taft and Attorney General Wickersham by the trusts.

Senators Nelson, Flint and Smoot are leaders of a revolt against President Taft's policies in the Senate.

It was said at Washington that friends of Speaker Cannon were in favor of his retirement as Speaker for the good of the party, as well as of a new House leader in place of Representative Payne.

Senator Penrose demands such reclassification of magazines and periodicals as will end the government loss of $63,000,000 annually.

Addressing the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in Washington, Gov. Hughes warned them against any attempt by bribery to thwart legislative attacks upon the interests of policy-holders.

FOREIGN.

The floods in Paris continued to rise at the rate of half an inch of water an hour, and no immediate relief is expected.

Lord Minto, in opening the Imperial Legislative Council of India, in Calcutta, warned the members that the preachings of the revolutionary press would not be allowed.

A special dispatch from London says it is now estimated that the Liberals will have a majority of 118, including Laborites and Nationalists, in the next House of Commons.

The flood situation in France is becoming desperate, Premier Briand declares.

Floods did great damage in Paris and rendered hundreds homeless.

A special dispatch from London says the incoming Liberal government in England will depend for existence on the Irish vote.

Rivers in the East of France have overflowed their banks, following a violent storm of forty-eight hours' duration.

Fire destroyed the Palace of Cheragan, one of the finest on the Bosphorus, where the Turkish Chamber of Deputies held its sessions.

GLEN ISLAND BRINGS $600,000.

Ignatius Roth Buys Old Picnic Property from John H. Starin's Heirs.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Ignatius Roth, an importer of cloths, paid $600,000 for Glen Island, formerly a well known amusement resort and at one time the country home of the late John H. Starin. The sellers were Caroline Starin Carroll, Harriet M. Spraker and Gen. Howard Carroll, executors and trustees of the John H. Starin estate.

ALIEN CONVICTS ARE NUISANCE TO STATE

Every Condemned Prisoner at Close of Last Year a Foreigner, Says Supt. Collins

ARE A CLASS BY THEMSELVES

He Would Bar Them from Entering Country—If Government Won't Exclude Them It Should Provide Jails, Declares Head of Prisons.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Supt. Collins of the State Prison Department in his annual report to the Legislature makes a strong appeal for the exclusion from this country of undesirable immigrants. He points out that at great cost and inconvenience the State is maintaining and endeavoring to educate, train and rehabilitate 1,091 men who are subjects of foreign countries. Most of them have but recently come to the United States, and all of them are by reason of conviction of felonies forever debarred from citizenship.

Statistics of foreign born prisoners show that there were 312 Italians in the State prisons in 1906 and 608 in 1909; 200 Germans in 1906 and 219 in 1909; 107 Irish in 1906 and 95 in 1909; 101 Russians in 1906 and 190 in 1909. The prison population of Italians and Russians nearly doubled in three years.

Supt. Collins calls attention to the fact that of the nineteen condemned prisoners at the close of the last fiscal year not one was a naturalized citizen of the United States.

A classification of the crimes of foreign born prisoners shows that Italy leads in crimes against the person, with 318, while Germany and Russia each have 29 charged against them. Russia leads in crimes against property with 102, while Italy is second with 94.

"It is apparent to all," says Supt. Collins, "that the interests of this country would be best served by the exclusion of this undesirable class of immigrants, who claim and receive the protection and benefits that our form of Government affords, but disregard our laws.

"They are a class by themselves. Our modern methods of penal administration and control do not fit them. They should be segregated and treated as a class, and it would seem but right that the Federal Government, which permits these alien criminals to land on its shores, should assume the burden of maintaining them when they are convicted of crime and that it should provide prisons where they may be kept by themselves and where the systems of discipline, education and training shall be especially adapted to apply to this distinctive class of prisoners. When they have served their terms they should be deported and never allowed to return here.

"As 59 per cent. of the alien prisoners now in our prisons are unmarried and less than 50 per cent. of the married men have wives or children in the United States, the claim that a man should not be deported, leaving a helpless family here, would apply to but few of the present alien prison population."

SITE FOR A NEW SING SING.

State Commission Decides on Peekskill Camp Grounds.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The State camp grounds at Peekskill have been selected as a site for the new State prison to replace Sing Sing, and a bill will be introduced in the Legisature authorizing the deal.

Superintendent of Prisons Collins, the State Prison Commission and Messrs. Hill and Merritt, Chairman of the Legislative Committees on Building and Site, are unanimous in their choice.

This action was brought about by the abandonment of the Bear Mountain site in favor of a park.

PITTSBURG HAS MEASLES.

Alarming Increase of Scourge is Reported by Health Bureau.

Pittsburg, Jan. 27.—The measles record of 520 cases reported to the Bureau of Health last month is expected to be doubled in January. Up to the noon yesterday the cases reported for this month numbered 687, with from thirty to fifty new cases being reported daily. Yesterday there were thirty-three new cases reported.

While these figures are the official record, the health authorities say that many cases have not been reported because no physician has been called.

GRIFFITH ELECTED SENATOR.

Plurality in Raines's Old District Exceeds 3,800.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The plurality of Frederick W. Griffith, of Palmyra, Republican candidate for the state Senate, to succeed the late John Raines, is given as 3,806. His pluralities by counties are: Wayne, 2,506; Ontario, 668; Yates, 6332. The vote was light. The Democratic candidate was John Colney, of Canandaigua.

Miners to Give Up Meat.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 26.—Leaders of the mine workers say that in a few days some thousands of the anthracite workers will have joined the beef boycott and they will abstain from meat until the cost of it is decreased.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO SUE THE BEEF TRUST

Blames it for High Meat Prices and May Institute Both Civil and Criminal Prosecutions.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The "Beef Trust," so called, is to be prosecuted by the National Government. The Department of Justice evidently believes its existence is a leading factor in maintaining the present high prices of fresh meats.

The contemplated action of the department follows an investigation which has been conducted by its special agents for some months. Initial proceedings will begin at once before the Grand Jury, at Chicago and may contemplate both civil and criminal action.

The firms mentioned in connection with the matter include Swift & Co., Morris & Co. and Armour & Co., all big packing house concerns, and all of whom, it is said, are interested in the National Packing Company. The three concerns named are commonly represented to control the National Corporation for their common benefit.

The aim of the department has been to ascertain the relations between the several firms individually and the National Packing Company, for the purpose of determining whether they have operated to control the prices of fresh meats, which, according to almost universal complaint, have been going higher and higher. From the fact that proceedings are to be instituted, the inference is that the officials feel satisfied they have a good case.

One possible method of action may be that of a suit to dissolve the company under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, as an organization operating in restraint of interstate trade. Proceedings against individuals also may result.

The investigations conducted by the department, resulting in the determination to proceed in the courts against the alleged combination, had their inception in an inquiry into the practices of one of the Western railroads in making shipments for Morris & Co., which, it had been charged, amounted practically to rebating.

These were gone into fully at the time, and the conclusion resulted that while they could readily be regarded as improper they actually had nothing to do with rebating. The practices complained of, however, were discontinued.

Meat Boycott Spreads.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The countrywide movement against the constantly increasing cost of the necessaries of life has gained impetus in New York and it was confidently predicted that before a week is over many hundreds of thousands of men and women will have joined in the fight to force down the price of meat and other foodstuffs.

From all over the country came telegraphic despatches last night telling of the progress of the campaigns of the consumers. Pittsburg, Springfield, Mass.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Omaha, one of the meat packing centres; Cincinnati, the hog packing town; Asbury Park, St., Louis, Kansas City, Baltimore, Denver, Cleveland, where the movement started about a week ago; Chicago, Providence, Philadelphia, Memphis, Milwaukee, Rochester, Atlanta, Des Moines, Ia., and Indianapolis were among the principal cities heard from, and judging from the reports received over a million people must have already pledged themselves to abstain from meat for thirty or sixty days.

12 Children in 9 Years.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 25.—Two girls and two boys arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wilson, in this city, yesterday, making twelve children born to them in nine years. They were married twenty-five years ago. Two sets of triplets and one pair of twins have previous been born to the couple.

Anti-Treating Bill Before Legislature.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 26.—Assemblyman Heritage for Gloucester, introduced a bill prohibiting treating in saloons or taverns. Mr. Heritage holds that much drinking would be averted if every man were compelled to pay for his own liquor.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Quoted for the Week.

MILK—Per quart, 4¼c.
BUTTER—Western extra, 35@36c.; State dairy, 26@29c.
CHEESE—State. Full cream, special, 17½@18c.
EGGS—State. Fair to choice, 34@40c.; do, western firsts, 30@33c.
APPLES—Table sorts, bbl., $2.25@4.50.
DRESSED POULTRY—Chickens, per lb., 15@23c.; Cocks, per lb., 13½c.; Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@5.00.
HAY—Prime, per 100 lbs., $1.15.
STRAW—Long Rye, per 100 lbs., 80@85c.
POTATOES—State, per bbl., $1.50@1.75.
ONIONS—White, per crate, 25@50c.
FLOUR—Winter patents, $5.50@6.00; Spring patents, $5.50@6.85.
WHEAT—No. 2, red, $1.30; No. 1, Northern Duluth, $1.22½.
CORN—No. 2, 72&74c.
OATS—Natural white, 53½@55½c.; Clipped white, 54@58c.
BEEVES—City Dressed, 8@11½c.
CALVES—City Dressed, 10@16c.
SHEEP—Per 100 lbs., $4.25@5.75.
LAMBS—Per 100 lbs., $8.65@9.25.
HOGS—Live, per 100 lb., $9.05; Country Dressed, per lb., 10½@12½c.

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

LAWS OF THE KINGDOM.

Government is founded upon law. Every earthly kingdom has its written constitution and its statute law for the orderly administration of its affairs. We naturally look, therefore, for the King of the spiritual kingdom to organize his people by laying down the principles of the new dispensation in a magna charta of faith, and He does this at the very outset of His mission in the Sermon on the Mount. This marvellous discourse is no mere sermon; it stands alone as the grand charter of the kingdom of heaven. It is not to be considered as a mere series of lessons on different subjects. It is the answer to such questions as these: "What is this kingdom, what advantage does it offer, and who are its subjects? What is required of those that belong to it? What are its laws and obligations? How may we become citizens of this commonwealth of kings?"

These are questions that were asked then, and have been propounded in every age and nation since. Hence the value of the Sermon on the Mount. In these words of Christ are found a clear, complete and systematic statement of the principles of Christianity and the righteousness of the kingdom that He had come to establish. It was addressed to the disciples, but was for the benefit of the listening multitudes, to whom possibly, it was, by them repeated. Matthew, records it in extenso, while the other gospel writers quote it more or less at length, in its application to special cases.

Improvement on Moses.

Every soul of man bears testimony to the marvelous scope of these words. Its wonderful summary of moral and spiritual truth is acknowledged to be high above all the ethics of ancient philosophy, and the world's purest teaching. And it was also immeasurably in advance, even of the teachings of Moses and the prophets, and all the old dispensation. While it, in some sense embodied the Mosaic law, it selected only what was permanent in that original code, and enlarged and improved it, so that it could truthfully be called "these sayings of mine." And it was made the supreme and abiding standard of life and obedience for all the disciples of the king through all ages.

Old Law and New.

The ancient law was robed in terror and sanctioned by tremendous curses, almost the last word of the Old Testament, was the word "curse." But the new law of Jesus, begins with the word "blessed" and repeats it in the seven-fold chain of the beatitudes. The old law of Moses was a law that referred to conduct; the new law refers to character. The old law limited its grip to action. If a man did not bow down to idols, did not break the Sabbath, did not kill, did not blaspheme, did not commit adultery, did not steal, etc., the law had nothing against him. But in the new law, as laid down by Christ mental idolatry was recognized, to covet was to steal, to hate was to kill, to lust was to be unclean, the thought of the heart and the desires of the souls were to be reckoned with in estimating a person's loyalty to the king. The man who is all right within has no fear of the law. If there was no law at all against doing rong, he ould not do wrong. He is not all the time watching for chances of evil. His heart is right and hence his conduct.

God's law is a tree of many branches, full of bloom and fruit. Man had allowed it to be filled with parasitic growths, and these had dropped poison. Men had piled up rubbish underneath it, so that the weary found no place to rest among its shadows. Birds of the night and birds of prey had builded their nests in its branches, and all the fragrance of its flowers and the usefulness of its fruitage had been lost.

Christ came, not to cut down the tree which God had planted, nor to remove one twig that belonged to the tree, but to remove the excrescences, to clear away the rubbish, to tear down the nests of unclean birds, and to put into the tree new life, new beauty, new fruit, and ampler expanse of shade, and to cause the tree to spread and grow till it filled the earth and turned the deserts into a garden of the Lord.

The secret of the new dispensation is found in one word—LOVE. By love all the law is fulfilled. Love produces righteousness which far exceeds that of the Scribes and Pharisees. Love sheathes the sword of murder. Love stills the tongue of abuse. Love stifles the first pulsations of anger in the heart. Love seeks the offended brother for reconciliation before it asks to be reconciled to God. Love thus potent is by the Lord emphasized, and all the sanctions of the law are quoted to show men the majesty and dignity and indispensableness of the new law of LOVE.

COLOMBIAN ETIQUETTE.

Demands That Persons Shake Hands and Ask Many Questions.

It was the third or fourth day out from Santa Marta, Colombia, and early in the morning, when one of the South American passengers came on deck. Another South American arose from his deck chair, extended his hand and as the men shook hands inquired after the health of the newcomer, his wife and his children.

As they had parted company only about eight hours before in the smoking room, this seemed like unnecessary courtesy. The observer noticed that this happened in the case of all the Colombians on board, so he asked one man about it.

"It is a custom of the country," said he. "On the occasion of meeting a person for the first time each day it is etiquette to shake hands and to make inquiries about the health of the person so greeted and of his relatives. It would not be considered polite to do otherwise."

Continuing, this man told of taking a walk one day in Bogota with a merchant of the place. They were bent on business and were to cover a distance that might be made rather easily in ten minutes. Because of the necessary stops to make the customary inquiries and to shake hands with friends of the merchant, the trip took nearly an hour.

A Moqui Repartee.

A certain commissioner out West was given to treating the Indians with a scorn they did not deserve. One day, as he sat with a great chief in his tepee, smoking the pipe of peace, the chief entertained him with many quaint legends.

One of these dealt with a plague of locusts, and the grim orator described in flowery language how they had swarmed over the land, eating every herb and green leaf, and blotting out the light of day for every number. Then, he concluded by remarking that it was not until the medicine man made an offering of a silver locust to the Great Spirit that the creatures disappeared, and this they did, swiftly and suddenly.

Loudly the commissioner laughed the superstittious Indian to scorn.

"Do you mean to say you're such fools as to believe that rubbish?" he asked.

"Not much," replied the chief gravely, "or we would have offered the Great Spirit a silver paleface long ago!"

Golf in High Altitudes.

It is strange how many golfers there are who fail to appreciate the great effect the density of atmosphere has on the flight of a golf ball. On a still, misty day the ball flies about five yards to ten yards less than it does when the wind blows from the opposite and more acceptable quarter.

The writer was fortunate, or unfortunate, enough to play many rounds a few years ago on the Johannesburg links in South Africa. These links are situated some 6,000 feet above sea level and the air is wonderfully rarefied. The ball consequently flew the most surprising distance; as proof of this the winner of a driving competition sent a ball a carry of 228 yards, the second player returning the modest distance of 223 yards. Yet neither of these two players could approach the driving capabilities of good amateur golfers.

A Good Suggestion.

One of the speakers at the dinner given in Cleveland by the National Educational Association was Booker T. Washington, the distinguished negro leader of the South. In the course of his remarks he told the following story about a Southern minister, who was evidently rather long winded:

"One Sunday morning, while the minister was in the midst of his sermon and had reached the point where he was shouting, 'And fourthly, dear brethren,' a man poked his head through the door, and said in a low voice:

"'Don't get too much excited, parson, but your church is on fire!'

"'All right, brother ones,' said the parson. 'I will hasten out. But possibly you'd better wake the congregation.'"—Judge.

Sun Makes the Hair Curl.

The holidays had been dry and bright, and from daylight till dark the links had been covered with bareheaded youths and maids.

"All this sunshine," said a girl, "has changed the nature of my hair. It is straight, oily, heavy hair, but the sun has made it dry and crisp and slightly curly. Strange!"

"I returned from Africa with crisp, curly hair," said an engineer. "I went bareheaded there all winter in the brilliant sunshine. And as I watched my lank, greasy locks dry and kink up I began to understand why the hatless natives working around me had such peculiar dry, tightly curled hair. The sun was the cause of course."

The American Climate.

Ou Shotchun, of the Chinese Embassy, on a sultry evening in Cape May condemned the American climate in the world. And yet you can joke about it.

"A physician joked to me about it the other day.

"'Accustom yourself, Mr. Ou Shotchun,' he said, 'to our climate's ways. Our winters are arctic, our summers and subtropical. And often our climate gets mixed, and arctic days and subtropical ones alternate. Inure yourself, like me, to these changes. In summer and winter, sleep with four blankets.'

"'You do?' I gasped.

"'I do. In summer,' he added, 'I put them under me.'"

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THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1910

Put Off

Unpleasant consequences usually follow a put-off.

Of course you intend to subscribe for this paper for the coming year. *Why put off till tomorrow that which you can just as easily do today?*

Woman's Home Companion for February.

The February number has some striking features. Dr. William Osler, the famous physician, contributes a splendid article on tuberculosis, which is the first of an important editorial series. Omaha, seen through the same eyes that criticised Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, comes in for a stiring article which is bound to make a sensation.

The February number is in the main a love story number, leading off with the first part of "The House of Healing," by Juliet Wilbot Tompkins, a delightful and natural serial story. Shorter fiction comes from the pens of Anne Warner, Zona Gale, Fannie Heaslip Lea, Owen Oliver and others, and their charming romances are enriched by illustrations from well-known artists such as Arthur I. Keller, James Montgomery Flagg. Florence Scovel Shinn, H. S. Potter, George Gibbs, etc.

Delightful pages are given over to two songs by Ward-Stephens, and the most unique ideas for St-Valentine's Day.

"China-Painting for Beginners," by Elizabeth Mackenzie, and "Pulled Rugs," by Mabel Tuke Priestman, are both practical articles on two subjects of interest to women who like to have their own handiwork around the house.

The usual well-stocked departments are more than ordinarily with ideas fitted to winter housekeeping and winter play and winter lines af thought.

The cover, by Harrison Fisher, is a pleasure in itself and dererves a word of praise.

Keep The Money At Home.

An Ohio concern is sending circulars here, offering to furnish an outfit of printed stationery for $3.85, in advance, customer to pay express charges, which would be 60 to 75 cents.

We will duplicate the offer, save you express charges, will guarantee as good if not better stock, and you can see just what you are getting before you pay for it.

Don't send your money away from home for printing when you can get the same thing for less cash right here. tf.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE HOSPITAL.

[Continued from page 1]

who have been treated free, or practically so. It is fair to assume that these free patients were in the hospital an average length of time which would amount to 1,501 days at the average cost of $1.47 2-3 per day, or a total cost of $2,216.47, toward which the state contributed $1,578.02, or $638.45 less than what it cost the hospital to care for these charity patients. This fact illustrates very clearly, that the Joseph Ratti hospital is appropriating what money it receives from the state to the very purposes had in mind by the legislators when they made the appropriation.

Another illustration will no doubt be quite as interesting. A ward patient is charged $1.00 a day or $7.00 a week for nursing, board, medicines, etc., or $3.33 less than actual cost, while a private patient at $10.00 a week pays 33 cents less per week than the cost, and upon the highest paying patent at $12.00 a week there is a profit of only $1.67 cents a week.

There are 15 beds in the institution and since the hospital has been receiving state aid 516 patients have been treated there.

We believe it is because of such an admirable record that this hospital has won the hearts and the purses of the charitably disposed people in its patronizing territory.

MEDICAL REPORT.

The Board of Managers of The Joseph Ratti Hospital,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Dear Sirs:—We herewith hand you a detailed report of the work done at our little hospital during the year which closed December 31st., '09.

There were 230 cases treated during the year. Of this number 30 were what we have named as the Out Patient Department. They were operated upon and went home the same day. Of the remaining 200, 54 were Medical and 146 were Surgical cases.

Among the Medical cases there were six deaths, two occurring within a few minutes after admission, and of the remaining four, two were in the last stages of hopeless chronic diseases, which leaves us a fairly chargable death rate of about three and a half per cent.

Among the Surgical cases there were 6 deaths also. Two were cases of necessarily fatal injury. The others were very serious cases with little hope of a permanent recovery, but are chargable to the mortality of the iustitution, which as you will see was a little less than 3 per cent.

Included among the various operations were 37 cases of appendicitis, in all stages, without a death, two leg amputations, two amputations of the arm, one above and one below the elbow, both being accident cases, one tubercular peritonitis, seven gall-bladder cases, one for stone in the bladder, a number of hemorrhoids, etc., etc.

The balance were largely made up of Gynecological cases of various kinds, many of which were among the most serious operations done upon women.

We might add further that this work was all done by the members of the County Society, with the exception of three cases. The success we have had is not alone due to the men who have done the operations but to every member of the staff and the outside men who have assisted, as well as the very efficient corps of nurses, who have had the care of these cases, medical as well as surgical, and who have always been untiring in their efforts to give them the best possible care.

J. R. Montgomery, Secretary.
J. W. Bruner, President.

Photographing Falling Snow.

"If you would picture falling snow, cover your camera," says *Woman's Home Companion* for February. "That is all there is to it See that the nearest flakes which fall in front of your lens are from six to ten feet distant; a pair of umbrellas, an open shed, taking the picture from within a room looking out of a window, a hundred means suggest themselves. Give an exposure of the slow snap-shot variety, a fifth or a tenth of a second, of course with the lens as wide open as it can be, rather than the fastest exposure you can make. Choose a storm of slow-dropping, heavy, large flakes for such work, not the swift, fine, driving snow, unless indeed the wind is whirling it up in clouds, when stunning effects can be made. This, and the use of orthochromatic film, is all that is necessary for a snow picture."

The President has appointed Henry S. Graves, director of the Yale Forestry School, as United States Forester to succeed Gifford Pinchot, removed.

RELIEVE
Neuralgia

TAKE ONE OF THESE LITTLE TABLETS AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

"I have awful spells of Neuralgia and have doctored a great deal without getting much benefit. For the last two years I have been taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and they always relieve me. I have been so bad with Neuralgia that I sometimes thought I would go crazy. Sometimes it is necessary to take two of them, but never more, and they are sure to relieve me." MRS. FERRIER, 2434 Lynn St., Lincoln, Neb.

Sold by druggists everywhere, who are authorized to return price of first package if they fail to benefit.
MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

CAN SUE SUPERVISORS.

State Highway Commissioner Given Interpretation of the Jones Law.

An opinion has been given to State Highway Commissioner Joseph W. Hunter by Deputy Attorney General W. M. Hargest in which he holds that the former can institute mandamus proceedings against supervisors of second class townships in the state who ignore requests made under the law for statements as to mileage of roads in their districts. The highway commissioner asked the legal department what recourse he had when supervisors failed to obey the direction given to them under the provision of the Jones "dirt road" bill, passed last winter, to file with him reports of mileage. Mr. Hargest says the law is very plain and that suits can be started to compel reports. Hundreds of supervisors are delinquent, having ignored the third notice given them.

FRANCE SUFFERS DISASTER.

While we in Columbia County have been congratulating ourselves that the January flood has subsided, and that danger of property destruction is past, those in other parts of the world have not been so fortunate.

France is suffering from floods which have exceeded all records, and which have attained to national disaster. In almost every district in the North, East and West of France is flooded, and thousands have been rendered homeless.

Paris itself is stricken. Factories have been closed, sewers and water mains have burst, and the Seine is out of its banks. The authorities are at a loss to know what to do.

Baggage Insurance.

An innovation for railroad travelers in the form of baggage insurance is to be introduced by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. Arrangements have already been made to place the insurance tickets on sale at the principal stations along the line. A ticket bought for 25 cents insures the holders baggage for $150 for one week, covering loss or damage by fire, water, lightning, theft or from any other cause.

This insurance protects the baggage not only while it is on the trains or in the stations of the Lehigh Valley, but wherever it may be within the period covered by the policy. Passengers may buy as many of these policies at one time as they desire, up to a maximum of ten, and may insure their baggage for any period from one week to six months.

The company has also arranged to install in its waiting rooms slot machines to sell accident insurance tickets. A ten cent piece put into the slot brings a $1,000 policy, also calls for $5 weekly indemnity benefit for ten weeks.

ELY'S CREAM BALM has been tried and not found wanting in thousands of homes all over the country. It has won a place in the family medicine closet among the reliable household remedies, where it is kept at hand for use in treating cold in the head just as soon as some member of the household begins the preliminary sneezing or snuffling. It gives immediate relief and a day or two's treatment will put a stop to a cold which might, if not checked, become chronic and run into a bad case of catarrh.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an alias writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House in the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 5, 1910

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate:

All that messuage, piece, parcel and tract of land, situate in the Borough of Berwick, county of Columbia, state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning on the northerly side of Seventh Street and lot of Mary Knecht, thence along said lot northwardly one hundred and eighty-one and one-half feet to Eighth Street, thence along said street eastwardly forty-nine and one-half feet to corner of lot of Dora A. Ashton, thence by said lot southwardly one hundred and eighty-one and one-half feet to a corner upon Seventh Street aforesaid, thence westwardly along said street forty-nine and one-half feet to a corner the place of beginning.

Whereon is erected a

TWO STORY FRAME STORE ROOM AND DWELLING HOUSE COMBINED.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Harrisburg Savings and Loan Association vs. Catharine Nugent and Clem W. Nugent, and to be sold as the property of Catharine Nugent and Clem W. Nugent.

WM. P. ZEHNER,
Sheriff.

William Chrisman, Attorney. Jan. 13-4t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administrators, executors and guardian's accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Wills of Columbia County, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, Pa., on Monday, February 7th, A. D., 1910, at two o'clock, P. M., of said day.

No. 1. First and final account of W. M. Vastine, administrator of the estate of Davis Runyan, deceased, late of Montour township.

No. 2. First and final account of W. M. Vastine, administrator of the estate of Pauline Runyan, deceased, late of Montour township.

No. 3. First and final account of Emma Eveland, administratrix of the estate of Daniel Eveland, late of Locust township.

No. 4. First and final account of Moses Savage and Orville Savage, executors of the estate of Mary McAuliff, deceased, late of the boro. of Benton.

No. 5. First and final account of John E. Miller, administrator of the estate of Catherine Miller, deceased, late of the township of Jackson.

No. 6. First and final account of Allison Derr and Hamford Fisher, executors of the estate of G. W. Fisher, deceased, late of Main township.

No. 7. First and partial account of Elizabeth Snyder, executrix of the estate of William R. Shannon deceased, late of Berwick, Pa.

No. 8. First and partial account of Wilson G Kreamer, administrator of the estate of Harman A. Kramer, deceased, late of the boro. of West Berwick, Pa.

No. 9. First and final account of Susan Kuhn, administratrix of the estate of Elizabeth R. Kuhn,, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 10. First and final account of William H. Sarley, executor of the estate of Mary A. Sarley, deceased, late of the borough of Berwick, Pa.

No. 11. First and final account of William Chrisman, administrator of the estate of Rachel Carey, deceased, late of Madison township.

No. 12. First and final account of Silas Hufnagle, guardian of the person and estate of Bertha Gearhart, a minor child of Lettie Gearhart, deceased.

No. 13. First account of H. W. Shaffer, guardian of Helen Lucele Shaffer, a minor child of Mary Shaffer, deceased, late of Greenwood township.

No. 14. First and final account of William L. Cotner, executor of the estate of Daniel Cotner, deceased, late of Montour township.

No. 15. First and final account of William Berninger and Arthur Berninger, executors of the estate of Josiah Berninger, deceased, late of Locust township.

No. 16. Second and final account of Charles C. Evans, executor of the estate of John Hunt, deceased, late of Berwick, Pa.

No. 17. First and final account of the Berwick Savings and Trust Co., executors of the estate of L. J. Townsend, deceased, late of Berwick, Pa.

FRANK W. MILLER,
Register.

Bloomsburg, Pa., January 8th, 1910.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Monday the 21st day of February, 1910, by C. M. Creveling, C. B. Lutz and C. W. Miller, under the act of assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations", approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "C. M. Creveling Company,' the character and object of which is the buying and selling general merchandise consisting of dry goods, groceries, hardware, Queens ware, boots and shoes, rubber goods, clothing, drugs and all other articles usually bought and sold in what is known as a department store, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said act of assembly and supplements thereto

C. W. MILLER,
1-27-4-t. Solicitor.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE

Estate of Charles Freeze, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Charles Freeze, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned administratrix, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

SARAH A. FREEZE,
J. G. HARMAN, Administratrix,
12-23 6t Attorney. Bloomsburg Pa

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Handkerchiefs by the Thousand The nicest, newest and neatest designs in dozens of styles, with plain or fancy edge. Initials for every person from 5 to 50 cents each. Children's Handkerchiefs by the Box.

UMBRELLAS---ALL NEW Children's, women's and men's Umbrellas with the new long handles, and also the new silver and gold handles. All are new within last 10 days. 39c to $5.00

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This machine is ball bearing throughout. It is not only guaranteed, but is INSURED for five years against fire or accident.
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